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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

Against The British Loan

GREAT play is being made by the opponents of the Canadian loan to Britain—in Quebec it is known by a term which literally translated is "loan-gift"—with the fact that the British excess profits tax is being abolished. This it is alleged, proves that Great Britain is not in need of loans, and particularly from countries which have not yet been able to dispense with this form of taxation. The argument is plausible, but entirely misleading.

Whatever loans may be made by Canada and the United States to Great Britain, while they must necessarily have the form of loans to the British government, are actually loans to the British people as an economic entity, and are loans moreover in the form of Canadian and American goods and not of money. They are necessary because the British economy will for several years be in urgent need of goods which cannot be produced at home, and will have no U.S. funds available with which to pay for them; even from Canada Great Britain cannot acquire goods without having U.S. funds unless the payment can be deferred until such time as Britain has the necessary quantity of goods available for export.

The taxation system of a country has practically nothing to do with its external financial relations. It is simply a means of influencing the distribution of domestic income so that the government itself can pay for the goods and services which it needs. The lifting of the excess profits tax means no more than that Great Britain finds it difficult to get capital back into a state of vigorous enterprise without this concession, and the vital object at the moment is to get both capital and labor back into the most vigorous enterprise that can be attained

The French members of the Ottawa cabinet and a fair number of the French Liberal members are supporting the loan as a matter of government policy, but the French press is almost unanimously against it, and several newspapers are urging that the French delegation should take as strong a stand as it did recently on the change of Dominion Day to Canada Day. This of course overlooks the vital point that on the Canada Day issue the French representatives were able to get the support of many of the English Liberals and almost the entire C.C.F. party, giving them a majority of the House; there would be no possibility of their doing this on the issue of the British loan.

Resources and Taxes

THE argument is coming extensively into use, in the Dominion-Provincial taxation controversy, that the profits of corporations engaged in the exploitation of the natural resources of a province should not be levied upon for taxes for the Dominion, on the ground that they consist to a large extent of the product of the conversion of unreplaced capital goods. Both Quebec and British Columbia are raising this objection against the taxation of the profits of the forest resources companies by the Dominion. The Vancouver *Province* observes that the income and excess profits taxes of the Powell River Company in 1945 were $3,104,500, and maintains that whatever capital element there is in this tax "should not remain in Ottawa, should not be spent anywhere in Canada or for any other purpose in British Columbia than for the protection of the forests still standing and the regeneration of the cut-over lands."

This is an argument which contains large elements of validity, but needs very careful examination. The principle which it involves is already recognized in the case of mining companies, which are necessarily subject to depletion allowance because nature does not reproduce the articles of value which are extracted from the mines. In the case of the forests, however, nature if properly handled would reproduce all that man takes away. Unfortunately the provincial authorities which originally owned these forests have alienated them on terms which allow the proprietors or lessees to extract their wealth with little or no care for its replacement, and it is the custom of these proprietors to distribute the money derived from this operation as profits. In that form there is no means by which they can be retained within the province, for profits go to the owner whatever his domicile.

The regulations concerning the manner in which the British Columbia forests are to be exploited are entirely within the power of the province of British Columbia. That province can draft the regulations in such a manner that the Powell River profits would be considerably lessened, and at the same time the forests which it owns would be much less rapidly depleted. But monies which the province has once allowed to take the form of profits cannot possibly be distinguished according to whether they arise from the exploitation of the natural resources of the province or from any other kind of enterprise. The way to ensure the proper handling of natural resources with a view to their preservation is not through the use of the income tax power but by scientific regulation at a much earlier stage of the operation.

It would be completely impossible to distinguish accurately, and allot to the provinces, those portions of the income tax which result from profits due to the depletion of the natural resources. Indeed the authors of this argument have no real desire that this should be done. What they are aiming at—and in Quebec they are much franker about it—is that the whole of the corporation income tax should be reserved for the province, quite irrespective of whether the income proceeds from provincial natural resources or not. It must be admitted that the Dominion has somewhat invited this claim by its policy of treating the corporation income tax as entirely independent of the personal income tax. The chickens of illogicality always come home to roost.

—Photo by J. Frank Galbraith

If you've completed your income tax returns, you're O.K.; if not, you can sympathize with this chap.

Too Little Butter

THE supply of butter in Canada is being permanently reduced by two factors, a sharp increase in the consumption of milk as milk, and a heavy export of milch cows to the United States. Canadians, however, are still debarred by law from the privilege of obtaining that excellent substitute for butter known as oleomargarine. It seems a little hard that Canadians with no margarine should go short of butter while their farmers are selling their cows at high prices to Americans, most of whom are permitted to consume and do consume all the margarine they want; and the present might be a good time for a general push to get rid of a prohibition which has never had any other basis than general sympathy with the Canadian dairy farmer—who at the moment seems to need less sympathy than the Canadian butter consumer and to be likely to do so for quite a long while.

If the matter becomes a subject of general discussion we may inform our readers that when the discussion is oral the g is properly pronounced hard as in gun; the Oxford Dictionary, rather inconsistently, tolerates the soft pronunciation (as in George) as being

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

A Defence of Russia, Looking at Events of Past Two Decades

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

QUITE frequently interesting letters and articles appear in SATURDAY NIGHT regarding Russia, some of which are logical, fair and tolerant. Others display intolerance, impatience and definite opposition to Russia. To the latter a few remarks may not be amiss.

Present-day Russia was born, amidst great turmoil and travail, a little over 25 years ago. Russia therefore, is but an infant in swaddling clothes, with little experience in the intricate affairs of this baffling age. The masses saw little hope of freedom and in the first world war refused to play a real part. In the late war who showed up to better advantage? Experience, mutual contacts, kindness will teach them much and much they need.

A critic should not forget that when Russia was in the midst of a civil war the present democracies intervened on behalf of White Russia against the so-called Bolshevists of that day. Russia does not forget this, nor the fact that the democracies did not intervene when Hirohito attacked China, the valorous "Jackal" attacked helpless Ethiopia, and Schickelgruber attacked the peaceful Balkans.

At Munich the democracies left Russia out in the cold, although Russia pleaded to be there on behalf of peace, and late in '39 they rejected and despised Russian overtures towards cooperation, when in desperation to postpone the inevitable hour of German attack, Russia signed a pact with Germany. Leaders of the democracies, on several occasions since the Russian revolution and to date, have used strong language against Russia, indulged in sentiments inspiring fear and suspicion, e.g. in former days the egging on of a mutual clash between Germany and Russia, ejection from the League of Nations which the Fascists desired, denial of the secrets of the atomic bomb.

Russia, therefore, in bewilderment stands aghast, breathless, full of fear and suspicion of her former allies in arms, and now Russia, has undertaken to protect her frontiers by controlling, if you will, and influencing the Balkans on Russian behalf. May she, in the name of peace, succeed where others have failed.

Russia is most anxious and determined to have peace and security, in order to develop her natural resources and great potentialities. Russia desires no war. Russia, in the main, has been a peaceful nation, a mystic race, full of song and laughter beneath her tears of pre-revolution days.

In the name of peace it is the bounden duty of the democracies to bear in mind Russia's backward condition of past centuries, so that they may approach Russia with an understanding heart and mind. With patience, perseverance and a sincere desire of cooperation, the democracies will gradually break down Russian aloofness, fear and suspicion, and thus in full and earnest cooperation with Russia, establish peace on earth and good will towards all men of every nation.

London, Ont. W. A. SHANNON

A One-Syllable World

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ON BEHALF of listeners who suffer from high blood pressure I ask if nothing can be done about radio announcers and their first-syllable complex?

We have endured AD-dress and RE-search for years without complaint, out of respect to our United States cousins who seem to like them that way. But now that SUS-pect and DIS-charge have been added I must protest.

One of us, who takes a dark view of life generally, thinks that in time the announcers will eliminate all syllables but first ones. That would be sad indeed. Let us hope the calamity may be avoided.

Guelph, Ont. LISTENER

Justified Rebuke

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

JOHN LESLIE CAMERON writes an interesting article on "Old Lady Hull" (April 20) but it is surprising to note that your eagle eye passed a reference to the Province of Quebec as "the Zombie belt." There was more than French Canada in the so-called Zombie belt and SATURDAY NIGHT knows it, if Mr. Cameron doesn't.

Let Mr. Cameron read Matthew Halton on the battle of Carpiquet: "I have seen many battles, but I have never seen anything like the way the men of the Chaudière and the men of the North Shores walked slowly through that frightful wheat field. Not a man wavered unless he was shot down . . . the English-speaking Canadians and the French-speaking Canadians went in, hand in hand through the poppies, absolutely contemptuous of death. . . If (they) at home could get along together one-third as well as the Chaudières and the North Shores . . . we'd have no worries for the peace."

The French Canadian's war effort is a thing to marvel at, when one considers all the hatred, bigotry and nonsense which clutters up his path on every hand. Right now, the Navy League of Montreal gives itself twenty-seven new officers—all simon - pure Anglo - Saxons, and adopts a "No French need apply" policy in the organizing of its sea-scout branch here. Would you be surprised if there were no French Canadian officers available in the future "Canadian" Navy? Who will be responsible for this new "Zombie zone"?

Montreal, Que. VICTOR SOUCISSE

A Doubter Speaks

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WITH the title of Mr. Layton's article in your issue of April 6—"Up to Free Enterprise to Offer a Better Plan"—I am inclined to agree but, of course, here is the basic issue between Socialism and Capitalism. We Socialists are convinced that Free Enterprise cannot offer a better plan, unless a system of really honest Free Enterprise be introduced. That can be done only under a Socialist government.

The proof of Capitalist failure is before us at every turn. At the beginning of the war, Industry refused to have any part in war-production unless granted more than 5 per cent profit. (See statement by Hon. Mr. Howe at that time.) Today the Dominion Government is unable to prod any Free Enterprise contractor even to begin building houses fit to live in, nor does it announce any plan for absorbing the 300,000 unemployed.

Surely it is up to Free Enterprise to produce a Better Plan. When it does, I'll support it. Until then I'm a Socialist.

Toronto, Ont. COLIN E. HENDERSON

The Canada Day Bill

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS highly surprised at the heat and the irrelevancies that permeated your (S.N. April 13) article entitled "Let's Keep Dominion Day."

It is not really my intention of discussing the merits or the demerits of Bill No. 7, an Act respecting Canada Day, presented by Mr. Philéas Côté, M.P. for Matapédia-Matane, P.Q., but I would like, however, to discuss and rectify some of the comments that you wrote about this question.

You make the following statement: "One of these times was when we learned that the House of Commons after an hour or two of debate and without a word of previous notice has decided to change the name of Dominion Day to Canada Day." The facts are as follows. The promoter of this bill had to follow all the necessary proceedings on public bills, which are covered by Standing Order 69 of Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules & Forms, second edition, which reads as follows: "Every bill is introduced upon motion for leave, specifying the title of the bill; or upon motion to appoint a Committee to prepare and bring it in. Citation 736—Every member who wishes to introduce a bill must give eight hours' notice, which appears in the Votes and Proceedings and on the Orders of the Day."

This was fully done and in fact its introduction was placed on the Votes and Proceedings at the very beginning of this session. It had its first reading on March 27 and its second and third readings on April 2, so that all the necessary notices that are required were fully complied with. As for its deliberations, it took nearly a full day of the time of the House, so no one could argue that it was rushed through.

And you write as follows: "Is it precisely democratic to set about the job by sneaking in private bills to delete the official uses of the terms one by one?" The writer should know that the bill was not a private bill, but a public bill presented by a private member, and so that this point will be well understood, I will cite Citation 741 of S. O. 69 of Beauchesne. "A public bill is introduced as a measure of public policy in which the whole community is interested and originates on the motion of some member of the House in which the bill is introduced."

In the second last paragraph, you seem to make the wish that this bill will not be passed by the Senate. The Senate has "a gorgeous opportunity to insist that this business shall not be rushed through by a snap vote, in total defiance of one of the most vital rules of Parliamentary procedure," that "only in the case of the most urgent emergency is a bill put through all three readings at one session." This is the most startling statement of the whole article. I don't know of any such Parliamentary procedure, and I am positive that the writer could not show it to me either. So that such procedure will be fully understood, I will quote S.O. 73 of Beauchesne, which fully covers that argument: "Every bill shall receive three several readings on different days, previously to being passed. On urgent or extraordinary occasions, a bill may be read twice or thrice, or advanced two or more stages in one day. Citation 749—It is occasionally the custom to pass bills through their different stages at one and the same sitting. That course, however, is never taken except in cases of extreme urgency and with the general assent of the House. It is for the House to declare whether there is such urgency as to require the rapid passage of a measure; and whenever the sense of the House is to take more than one stage on the same day, the Speaker has permitted it to be done."

I must repeat that all the necessary precautions have been taken, and the Parliamentary Rules and Forms have been strictly followed. Any other actions would have been strongly and diligently dealt with by the members in the House of Commons and would not have been allowed to be proceeded with.

Your editorials and articles are generally so accurate, that I'm sure you would not want to see the inaccuracies that I just mentioned not being rectified.

Ottawa, Ont. J. A. BRADETTE, M.P.

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

DURING the British Budget speech which generously reduced taxation, Mr. Hugh Dalton fortified himself by sipping rum and milk. Mr. Ilsley might do even better by adopting the same procedure and forgetting all about the milk.

•

The recent "Dominion" or "Canada" Day controversy aroused the ire of a Quebec newspaper, which declared that the only real Canadians are the French-speaking descendents of the first settlers. The sound you hear is that of countless generations of Red Indians turning in their graves.

•

"What can the Spanish people do with Franco?" asks a New York editorial. Well, they could try the classified columns, offering him in exchange for anything useful.

•

From a business magazine we learn that Canadian manufacturers must guard against bottlenecks. The Ottawa announcement that 117,656,189 gallons of Canadian liquor, beer, and wine were consumed last year, however, seems to indicate that some manufacturers simply thrive on 'em.

•

And a Pleasure

A customs official commends vacationing Canadians for the integrity with which they declare purchases as they return across the border. Don't mention it. It's only a duty we owe to our country.

•

In a restaurant recently, a lady offered to read our fortunes in a tea-cup for a quarter, but as we had just read our own on the newly-completed income tax return, we decided we couldn't afford the proposition.

•

To encourage good reading, the novel "Great Expectations" by Charles Dickens, digested from 365 pages to 64, will shortly be offered for sale in Canada. The great expectations of the readers will also be correspondingly digested.

•

While trying to make an arrest, two Toronto policemen were badly bitten by a female delinquent. Perhaps the lady was annoyed about something.

•

An optical journal informs its readers that nearly everyone in North America will be nearsighted five centuries hence. This is one occasion when so many of us feel thoroughly disgusted at being five hundred years before our time.

•

Build Your Own Home

"Home should begin with a bookcase," advises a broadcaster. Despite the shortage of materials, one should be able to manage this, given a vacant lot.

•

"The unemployment situation is becoming easier with the rising employment figures from all parts of the Dominion," reports a labor journal. We will go further and say that with the rising employment figures from all parts of the Dominion, the unemployment situation is becoming easier.

•

A correspondent informs us that 385,575,041 passengers were carried by the Montreal Tramways last year, and wants to know why they all persist in attempting to board the same car as he does.

•

A correspondent in SATURDAY NIGHT says that all his life he has been searching for slick whistles without success. Our niece Ettie says she finds plenty any evening she saunters down Main Street.

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Britain's new High Commissioner, Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, who succeeds Malcolm Macdonald, is expected to be leaving Britain shortly to take up his new duties in Ottawa. This picture of Sir Alexander with Lady Clutterbuck and their 17-year-old daughter, Anne, with their pets "Sandy" and "Scruffy" taken in the garden of their home near Weybridge, Surrey.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

"popular" under the heading "margarine", but rules it out altogether as "often mispronounced" under "oleomargarine". If the soft pronunciation were tolerated it would probably be the only word in the language in which g has that pronunciation when followed by a.

Directing the Economy

MR. PAT CONROY, General Secretary of the C. C. L., thinks that the members of his organization "are determined not to go back to the conditions of 1919-1930. We know what happened in those years. Years of depression were not an act of God but the result of bad planning and bad management on the part of those directing our economy."

This is profoundly true, but we earnestly hope that Mr. Conroy does not think that there were no labor leaders and no labor organizations among "those directing our economy." The maintenance of artificially high wage scales, out of all proportion to the earnings of unorganized labor, of agriculture and of capital, was an important factor in producing the imbalance which was a major cause of the depression. All the participants in the process of production have a share of the responsibility. The direction of our economy is not the exclusive privilege of any one class.

Quebec Nurses

ONE of the last acts of the Quebec Legislature at the session just concluded was to reincorporate the Quebec Association of Registered Nurses with large powers of professional self-regulation, which are described by the Montreal *Gazette* as "similar to those long ago accorded to other professions such as law, medicine and accountancy." The nature of the services rendered by members of this profession, and the very large amount of skill which they now involve, amply justify this provision, and the act should lead to a general public recognition of the increased status and dignity of the nurses' calling.

But there is a special matter for satisfaction in that the Legislature refused to accede to a proposal to divide the Association into two separate self-governing compartments upon religious lines. This division was publicly opposed by the great French hospital of Montreal, the Hotel Dieu, and by practically all of the English-speaking Catholics. The decision of the Legislature has prevented the establishment of what would have been a most far-reaching and dangerous precedent.

Taxing Low Incomes

WE HAVE a good deal of sympathy with the proposals of some of the labor unions in Canada that the limit of tax-free incomes should be considerably raised, though not necessarily to the $1500 single and $2000 married level proposed by the Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The tax on incomes which are much below these figures produces too little revenue to justify the trouble which it imposes on both taxpayer and tax-collector: and the only reason for imposing it during the war was the desire to diminish the purchasing power which would otherwise have been used in the competition for civilian goods which were in short supply. The supply of these goods is now improving, and their cost is being rapidly pushed up to the point where the minimum income for decent living in large cities will be not far below $1500. It will always be possible to live much more cheaply in smaller towns and villages and on farms, but that is an inequity which is inseparable from the income tax system, and which is partly offset by the fact that salaries and wages are usually somewhat higher in the cities.

The practice of deducting the tax from the wage payment has had the result that this class of wage-earners can never be convinced that the deducted portion is really part of their income and that they are being taxed. They regard their income as consisting merely of their take-home pay, and have no feeling either that they do contribute or that they should contribute to the needs of the national exchequer. There is no particular moral advantage and very little financial advantage in continuing to tax them.

COMRADES OF THE BOSS-CLASS! HOW LONG ARE WE RICH TO BE EXPLOITED BY THE WORKING-CLASS? HOW LONG MUST WE DOWNTRODDEN CAPITALISTS BE OPPRESSED BY THE SOCIALIST SWELLS?
..... ETC. ETC.
NO NATIONALISATION of IRON and STEEL
BANK of ENGLAND BOARD
COAL BOARD

CLASS WAR IN THE PARK—NEW STYLE *Copyright in All Countries*

Classifying Canadians

WE SHOULD be sorry if Parliament were to adopt Mr. Gordon Graydon's proposal and refuse to employ naturalized Canadians in the Civil Service. The further suggestion, that even born Canadians be barred from the service if their parents were naturalized, was probably not intended very seriously.

It is no doubt a difficult task to keep the Civil Service entirely free from undesirable characters, but it is a task which will not be facilitated by the adoption of general rules against any class of citizens. One does not become a loyal Canadian or even a loyal adherent of the system of private enterprise merely by having two grandparents born in the Dominion. The Americans, who are generally credited with having shown a good deal of wisdom in the devising of their constitution, make practically no distinction between native-born and adopted citizens for any position except the Presidency; and persons of Canadian birth, naturalized into Americans, have occupied at one time or another almost every position in the gift of the American people, with no evil results that we have heard of. In Canada it would be slightly ironical if the Hon. Mr. Howe were debarred by law from occupying a position on the staff of that government department over which he presides so ably as its ministerial head.

But the basic objection to the whole proposal is that it makes an invidious distinction between different kinds of Canadians, and casts a reflection, which is quite unjustified, upon the character of every person who is a Canadian by his own choice and not by the accident of his birth.

Communist Allegiance

SOME surprise has been expressed by Canadian editors at the language of Mr. Tim Buck in telling a press conference in Toronto that "a Canadian Communist cannot be a good Communist if he puts anything higher than his allegiance to Canada." We do not think there is need for surprise if this statement is interpreted in its proper Marxist sense—and all statements by Marxists have to be interpreted in a Marxist sense.

Mr. Buck is convinced that the best thing for Canada would be for Canada to become Communist. That being so, his allegiance to Canada requires him to do everything which will tend to make Canada Communist. Since the annexation of Canada by Russia would presumably have that effect, Mr. Buck's allegiance to Canada is not at all incompatible with a desire to have its administration taken over by the U.S.S.R. If Canada were situated in the immediate vicinity of the U.S.S.R., like Latvia and other formerly independent territories, its taking over would be an obvious and immediate objective, and Mr. Buck would advocate such taking over precisely as the Latvian Communists advocated the taking over of Latvia, and in neither case would there be any admission of failure of allegiance to Canada or Latvia as the case may be.

As it is, Canada is a little too far away for immediate annexation, and all that Mr. Buck has to advocate, always in perfect allegiance to Canada (at any rate in a Marxist sense), is the setting up of an economic and political system which would place "all power in the hands of Canadian Soviets" and consequently would ensure that the policies of the nation, even if for a time it should remain outside of the U.S.S.R., would be entirely sympathetic to Moscow.

These are the considerations which must have operated in the minds of those among the persons charged under the Official Secrets Act who were actually guilty—if any were—of communicating to Moscow information which they were sworn to keep secret for Canada. It must not be forgotten that Communism is a revolutionary doctrine, and that revolutionists always hold themselves entitled to ignore the ordinary definition of loyalty and to substitute a special one of their own.

Who Will Judge?

WE PRESENTED last week what we consider to be very weighty reasons why the order-in-council P.C. 6444, under which thirteen persons have been subjected to treatment which would have been entirely illegal under ordinary law, may be found to have no constitutional validity. The final authority within Canada which will have to pronounce upon its validity if the issue is brought into the courts is the Supreme Court of Canada. Unfortunately two of the members of that Supreme Court were themselves the most conspicuous participants in the proceedings whose constitutionality may be questioned.

What will be the position of the Supreme Court in the event of proceedings being taken to attack the constitutionality of this order? The Court consists of only seven members, two of whom are obviously disqualified from sitting in judgment on their own actions. If three of the remaining five concur and the other two differ, what is the result? The three are not a majority of the entire Court. If four of them agree, there will be an effective decision; but if that decision should be in favor of the order there will still be an unfortunate feeling in the minds of many Canadians that some of the four may have been unconsciously influenced by the desire not to embarrass their two colleagues.

The whole situation is one of the most unfortunate that we can imagine, and is the direct result of the growth of the habit of using autocratic power, a practice which cannot be wholly avoided in wartime but should be abandoned with the utmost promptness thereafter.

It Was Extraordinary

WE PUBLISH elsewhere a letter from Mr. Bradette, M.P., taking issue with an argument which we do not recall having used. We have not suggested that the Canada Day Bill was passed in violation of the rules of parliamentary procedure, except to this extent, that it was given second and third readings in one day upon the excuse of its being a matter of urgency. The House of Commons is and must be itself the judge of what constitutes urgency; but the idea that there is any urgency about changing the name of a national holiday from that which it has born for nearly seventy years without the slightest sign of protest is more than Mr. Bradette should expect the Canadian electorate to agree with.

We should not, it is true, have stated that the bill received all three readings in one day. The first reading, which is a pure formality, and is nearly always done before the bill is printed and often before its text is finally drafted, was in this instance done on a previous day. But the rule requires that every public bill "shall receive three several readings on different days," and adds that this requirement may be suspended "on urgent or extraordinary occasions." This occasion was not urgent, and was extraordinary only by reason of the behavior of the House.

For The Children

GRANTS for maintenance of the Children's Aid Society of Toronto are made by the City Treasury and the United Welfare Chest. For capital outlays the society must depend upon private philanthropy. For a considerable time the quarters on Isabella Street and Charles Street have been crowded and inconvenient. Yet the need grows in parallel with the growth of the city and with the domestic unrest of the postwar period.

For suitable and modern accommodation the sum of $400,000 is urgently required. Donations may be sent to the Society at 48 King Street West. Heartily we commend the cause.

• •

1946

SO WE cast lots for the cloak of Christ.
(A comely garment it was, strong-fibred, royal-dyed,
Fashioned with pride and skill.)

And we would wear His cloak —
His gracious robe of peace, and love for all men.
(Ay, and His sandals, too, we would wear,
And walk into the brave-new world
Shod with His brotherhood and His justice.)

Roll the dice!
Toss it here in the open!
For everyone a fifty-fifty chance!

Fools that we are!
Even if we should win,
Even if the dice should make the garment ours,
The day would come when it would be worn and threadbare,
Past all mending, beyond all patching-up!

His justice, His brotherhood,
His humanity, His peace. . . . .
Forget the prize of the rich-hued cloak to go to the lucky number.
Then will we be naked as He was naked,
And the soldiers will be casting lots for our garments.

BLANCHE POWNALL GARRETT

A BALLADE OF APRIL

THE darkling pool below the weir
Is rippled by a mellow breeze.
Full silent I unpack my gear;
The flies, the leaders, bread-and-cheese.
(I dreamed of this while overseas!)
The well-oiled reel, the silken line,
The three-ounce rod a king might please:
—And bluebirds glancing in the pine!

And now, still silent for the cast,
Two Silver Doctors, heel and lead.
They have been killers in the past,
For other flies I had no need.
If trout are of the selfsame breed
As in the Springs before the war—
(Four Aprils on my airborne steed,
Although I gave the Huns what-for!)

Four times the flies come drifting down
And nothing stirs, above, below.
I wonder if a new March Brown
Would tempt a big one. Time will show.
A strike! O sister, see him go!
The reel hums high. His belly shone,
But now the hue it ought to show.
Ye gods! I have a catfish on!!

L'ENVOI

Prince, when a catfish makes a blunder
Intended for a speckled beauty,
Are your remarks like mine, I wonder,
Incongruous with rank and duty?

—J. E. M.

He Carves Caricatures with a Surgeon's Scalpel

Burlesque Queen

Circus Clown

Barbershop Quartet

By Margaret K. Zieman

Katherine Dunham, Calypso Joe and Clown

THE carving of small images in human likenesses is a very ancient skill, common among both savage and civilized folk. Most of those found among relics of primitive peoples were "cult" objects, endowed with "magical" significance. But again, others found in ancient tombs and burial mounds were miniature representations of actual types and are believed to have been intended as substitutes for the living persons,—servants, wives of the deceased, etc., whom custom formerly decreed should accompany the master on his long, last journey.

On this continent the Indians of the Southwest United States and Mexico carved numerous tiny figures which were used in connection with religious ceremonials. It was a small carved Mexican idol of this type that started Ross Mason, of Windsor, Ont., on his hobby of carving true-to-life "dolls", which their creator dubbed "Cari-Carvings". A number of them are illustrated here.

While on a visit to Mexico, Mason picked up a *Kachina*, a sort of little native idol, as a souvenir. His brother admired it, and since it was impossible to get another at the time, Ross decided to copy it, using balsa wood, just as youngsters do for model aircraft.

This was his first and only "Cari-Carving" which was a copy. But Mason gradually found himself taking note of people on the street and going home and transferring them to wood. Many of his friends unwittingly posed as models. The carvings as the name implies are caricatures. They are intended to be almost photographic likenesses of the characters portrayed, but distorted in the way passport photographers always seem to distort. Mason admits that most of them were created with tongue-in-cheek. "I believe that the majority of us are odd-looking anyway", he says.

He uses a surgeon's scalpel to carve his highly-colored figures, which may vary from seven to eleven inches in height. They get a special base coating of paint containing ground mica and are painted again over that. . . This process achieves a warm fleshlike glow.

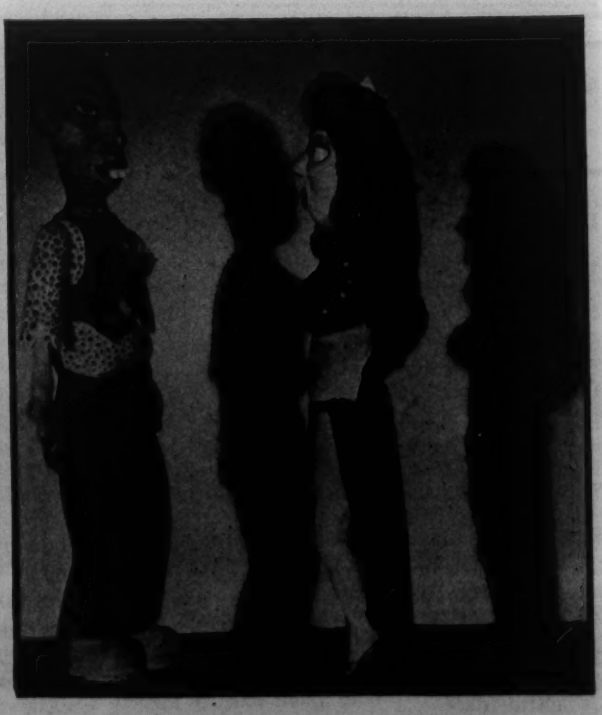
Mason kept on adding to his collection, until one day he found himself with about fifty, in spite of the fact that he had given any number away to friends. Some one suggested that they go on exhibition for "Bundles for Britain", and that was the start of their public career. Their creator by this time was in the R.C.A.F., later transferring to the Public Relations Branch. The Cari-Carvings were shown in army camps from coast to coast and at the T. Eaton Co. Ltd., in Montreal. Associated Screen News made a feature of them which received top billing at the Trans-Lux Theatre in New York. Claire Wallace did two interviews about the carvings on her broadcast.

Prima donna

Hirohito and Goering

Snake charmer

Minnehaha



Calypso Joe with Strip-tease artist

Smaller Works of Sculpture Belong in the Home

By Paul Duval

AN EXHIBITION of "Sculpture In The Home" now being held under the auspices of the Sculptors Society of Canada lends occasion to remark upon the relative unimportance of the element of size in fine works of art. In some cases, the smaller creations by Canadian sculptors on display in the present show are quite as effective as many of their larger projects and also, at times, more happy.

When Rodin exclaimed about a work by the late French sculptor, Aristide Maillol, "I do not know of any modern piece of sculpture that is of such an absolute beauty . . . so evidently a masterpiece," he was speaking, not of Maillol's massive creations like "Mediterranean" or "Night," but of a tiny bronze statuette called "Léda." It is often, thuswise, that a statue less than a foot in height ("Léda" is just a little more than eleven inches) can impress the eye of a creator or critic more than a vast public pile.

To this writer, at least, a small carved Egyptian torso by an "unknown" artist (it is probably by Thutmosis) in University College, London, is more visually interesting than most larger Egyptian monuments. Among the most pleasurable pieces of sculpture I can readily recall, smaller creations by far predominate—a small Egyptian blue faience "Hippopotamus" of the 12th Dynasty in the Metropolitan . . . a painted head of Queen Nofretete . . . Scythian pierced animal reliefs, most of them smaller than the palm of a child's hand, but with a strange monumentality resulting from an inevitable quality in their spatial organization. Han Dynasty ceramics with their crude, earthy vigor; Cambodian heads; a small thirteenth century Crucifix from Swabia; a terra cotta St. Sebastian by an unknown Italian, and certain medallion designs by Pisanello—all of these diminutive works possess an immediacy, yet a largeness, about their conception which causes them to be firmly implanted in the mind while the impressions of most quantitatively larger monuments in city after city are rapidly forgotten.

Most persons, however, still conceive of sculpture solely in terms of portraiture, public monuments, or architectural adjuncts. The intimacy of the home rarely occurs to them as a place where sculpture, discreetly chosen, might belong. While paintings are considered a vital addition to almost every decorative scheme, sculpture is virtually never (and here we must partly blame the interior decorators who are usually rather oblivious to sculptural values) given a thought.

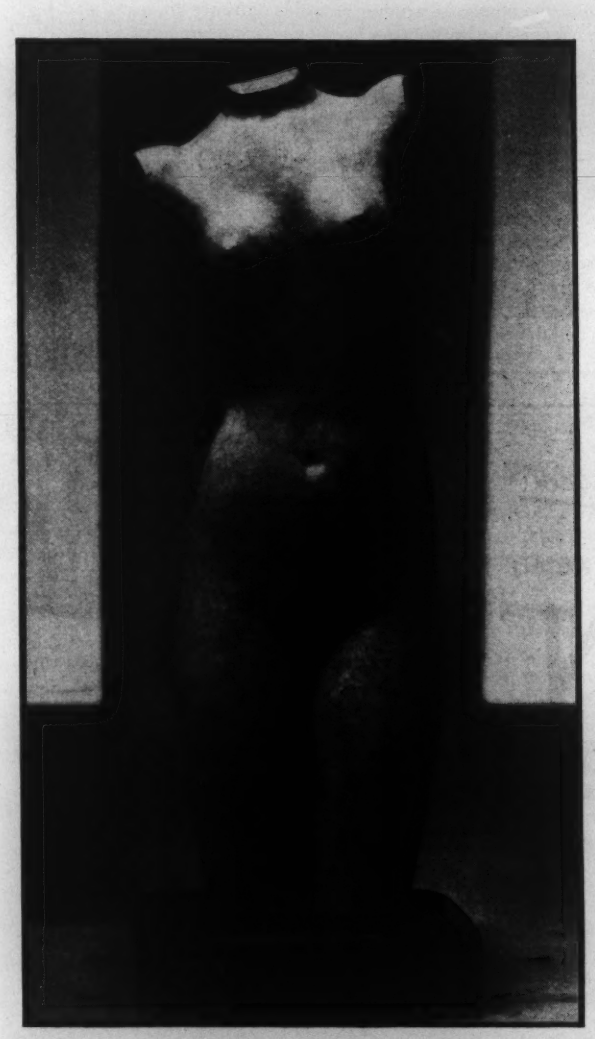
"Sculpture is far too expensive," many remark. But is this not rather a fear which has but little foundation in fact and which arises from thinking of sculpture in monumental terms, alone? Good examples of what I should like to call "intimate sculpture" are no more expensive than a good painting and can lend just as much, though a different, enhancement to a decorative scheme as two-dimensional creations. It seems to occur to few that an original sculptural work of art may often be obtained for not very much more than is frequently paid for imported giftware of which thousands of replicas exist. As more persons realize this, and act upon the realization, Canadian homes will increase in interest and Canadian sculptors will be given an incentive to explore further a field which is sorely in need of exploration.

FOR our artists have been obliged to devote their talents virtually altogether to the wholesale simplifications which outdoor sculpture of any size demands, and, as a result, there is a certain lack of subtlety in their occasional smaller pieces. We cannot hope to produce sculptors with the sensibility to fine differences in plane and texture which marks the more intimate works of, say, Despiau, Maillol, Epstein and Dobson until our people are prepared, by purchases, to make constant experiments on a small scale economically feasible.

There are a number of small pieces in the present Canadian Sculptors' Society exhibition, at Eaton's Fine Art Galleries which would make attractive and interesting additions to many homes. Cast or carved in many different mediums, they vary from Dora Wechsler's better ceramics, which possess an earthy humor not altogether without kinship to Rowlandson, to the serene beauty of Elizabeth Wynn Wood's little torso of tin. Florence Wyle's two figures in wood and terra cotta, Emanuel Hahn's sensitive study of a colt, Eugenia Berlin's portraits of children, Jacobine Jones' "Fox", Donald Stewart's highly simplified head of a young woman and certain of the things by Frances Loring—all of these, to a lesser or greater degree, possess a visual importance worthy of a permanent place in any well-appointed home. The fact that they are works by Canadian sculptors, while it does not add to their intrinsic value, may add a certain interest to the prospective collector. And the general output of this country's sculptors, while it is not equal to that of European and American top-flight creators, is certainly not negligible.

To the Sculptors' Society of Canada, to the nine exhibiting artists, and to Rene Cera, who designed the effective staging for the exhibit, Toronto's gallery-goers owe a debt for an attractive and effective show.

"'Cellist," by Florence Wyle

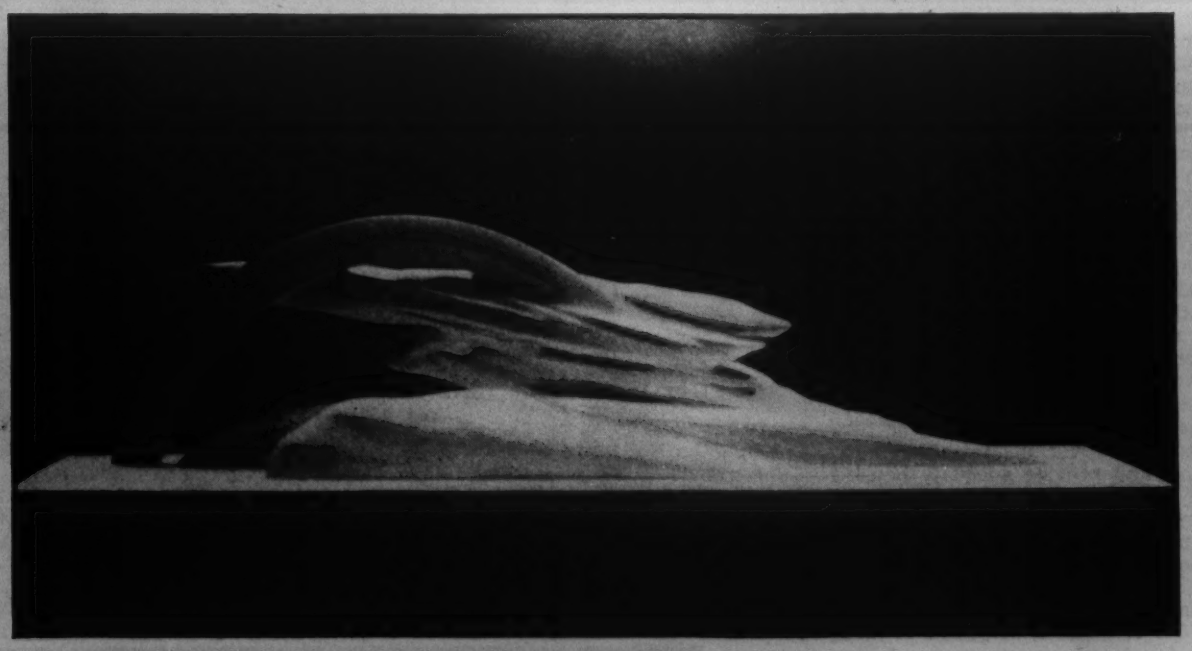


"Torso", by Florence Wyle

"Joan of Arc", by Jacobine Jones

"Girl With Fish", by Frances Loring

"Conversation Piece", by Dora Wechsler



"Reef and Rainbow", by Elisabeth Wynn Wood

"Child", by Emanuel Hahn

Federal-Local Cooperation In U.S. Housing Plans

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON, C.B.E.

There are "three thirds" of the population to be housed in any state, Dr. Whitton contends in the second of two articles on the Housing question. The "high market" third can provide their own housing, either as owners or tenants, without any outside aid. The "middle third" may do the same, if money is cheap for their building, or for the landlord who covers its cost in their rental. The "low market" third, however, simply cannot pay from their meagre incomes an economic rent that will meet its own costs.

This basic fact, Dr. Whitton submits, is not faced in any of Canada's housing provisions, and, along with federal failure to integrate provincial responsibility into well coordinated municipal planning, is one of the chief causes of our block in low-cost housing. It is a problem long preceding the war, and one which the U.S., under its Federal Public Housing Authority, has been meeting with some success since 1937 by facing the question squarely, as one of social subsidy through Local Housing Authorities. These Dr. Whitton describes.

If our present housing schemes succeed, Canada will be the first state in the world to rehouse her "lowest third" by measures that are fiscal rather than social.

TO SAY that Dominion housing policy has been consistently grounded on a financial and not a social approach is not necessarily to condemn but to state a simple fact. Its premise has been the rehousing of the people by providing cheap money for the two-thirds of the population — the high and middle market dwellers—who will then build or rent shelter within their economic reach. The dwellings they vacate, as they move up, will perhaps be available at lower rental for the low income third who will then clamber up a little too.

This sanguine reasoning discounts two or three relevant facts. Such a policy creates and recreates continuous slum conditions, for it is predicated on the shrinkage in rental value of used and depreciated housing and even its final abandonment for tax payment or warehouse, factory or other downtown use. As Tom Moore said when it was first introduced in the Canadian housing picture, "it presupposes that the poor will never have a clean, fresh tank of water but just swim higher up in the stinking tank that others have left."

The policy also assumes that home building is very largely a problem of borrowing at moderate interest rates. In any reasonably stable family budgeting, shelter should not exceed one-fifth of income. With 9 out of 10 Canadian income earners drawing under $2,500 a year, their *maximum* shelter cost plus utilities cannot go over $500 per year. But the income of half of them cannot allow more than $350. Dr. Curtis estimated that, in our 12 metropolitan areas, there were 177,000 tenant families earning under $1,200 a year; 85,000 of these from $500 to $1,000 and 35,000 with less than $500 per annum. Their average rental was $19 per month when it should not have been more than $12. An average family home needs 2 bedrooms. No small urban home of that size can be built today at less than carrying charges — interest, taxes, etc. — of $200 without provision for principal. Shelter subsidy is inevitable in relation of income and rent and the Dominion tacitly admits this in allowing "rent reduction" contributions from a public authority or a social agency to the funds of a limited-dividend corporation.

Foot-Shifting

It is a typical Canadian shifting from the right foot of theory to the left foot of fact. Why should taxes or private philanthropy provide indirectly what public policy shrinks from facing directly?

Of course, it is easy to answer glibly, "Increase income, say, by the family allowance," which from the shelter angle is queer, decreasing as the family becomes larger and the older children need rooms of their own. Both financial-credit housing and general income subsidy miss the point that in housing, as in the other orderings of our industrial civilization, man can no longer live to himself alone. The provision of shelter, like so many other social needs, is only in part a matter of money. It is essentially a question of cooperation and of planning, especially in the urban community, if real economy is to prevail in acquiring land, in construction and in occupancy values.

Also, and of very practical importance, our Dominion approach has so far failed to recognize that the vigorous, down-to-earth handling of housing must originate and continue where the people are to live and vary with community conditions. Of course, our federal authorities and programs have declared this in word but they belie it in deed. They imply municipal initiative but, in failing to make the provinces vital partners in planning and policy, have clogged the approaches of the municipalities to the Dominion as the source of shelter financing and have themselves retained the "say so" on any substantial local clearance schemes.

With the provincial authority on the outside looking in, as it were, and yet the effectual legislative power, there has been little or no imaginative and coordinating pattern for planning and programs in local areas. If a city or two did bestir themselves, there was no provincial network into and through which they could effectively function.

Contrasts in U.S. Policy

United States housing policy would appear to have cleared the bottleneck on these three major problems: (1) of assuring shelter to the low market third; (2) of (to quote an official report) "the federal government helping but the community doing the job;" (3) of finding a *modus operandi* for effective local operation.

Of course, it has not come without wallowing and confusion. Washington itself recounts the holding up of a vital battleship because no shelter could be assured for the 2,000 workers required to complete it, and their houses stood waiting 50,000 yards of copper and electric wiring, in utter short supply, and which, on an emergency demand, was found stored in the naval yards for ultimate installation in the battleship whose gaunt frame awaited these workers!

In February, 1942, when, as one official puts it, "we took housing by the back of the neck and shook it down," there were, excluding farm housing, no less than 7 major federal housing agencies with 15 alphabetical offspring. These different enterprises were consolidated into one National Housing Agency with 3 major sub-divisions — The Federal Home Loan Bank Administration (the F.H.L.B.A.), the Federal Housing Administration (F.H.A.) and the Federal Public Housing Authority (F.P.H.A.).

The underlying principles are set forth as "(1) private enterprise shall be encouraged to serve as large a part of the total need as it can; (2) governmental assistance shall be utilized where feasible to enable private enterprise to meet more of the total need; (3) governmental aid to clear slums and provide adequate housing for groups with incomes so low that they cannot otherwise be served". . . . is to be available only to localities whose needs cannot be fully met within private enterprise and without federal aid.

New England is as good a place as any in which to inquire as to whether the integrated housing plan does work with even half the effectiveness that Washington and the N.H.A. might suggest. For New England is conservative and as strongly insistent on her historical autonomy and the democratic integrity of local government as Nova Scotia, Ontario, East Zorra township or Canada's oldest chartered city, Saint John. And Boston and New England (with the reservation that war priorities have meant in building anywhere) seem satisfied that this triune housing agency really works satisfactorily.

Credit Facilities

The F.H.L.B.A. carried forward various schemes for assuring a credit reserve, through which financial institutions underwriting home financing could operate and thus assist home owners in economic mortgaging. The U.S. government and various building and loan societies, etc., participated in the credit facilities set up thereunder. Credit was made available during the depression to refinance homes threatened with foreclosure and also through first mortgages on new properties. The investors' accounts are insured in turn up to $5,000 in another federal corporation. In thrifty Massachusetts, the cooperative Massachusetts Mutual Savings Banks, with capital exceeding $3½ billions, had long been authorized to invest in 70 per cent of a sound first mortgage on private building. This meant that F.H.A. simply recognized and widened a procedure already operating in New England.

F.H.A. is, largely in principle and practice, the counterpart of the Canadian National Housing scheme. But instead of the U.S. government providing part of the owner's cost by loan, U.S. policy 'insures' the loan of the private financial house to the builder and supervises his contract and repayment, in which the insurance cost (½ per cent) is included. The F.H.A. has also discharged a valuable practical service—priorities for all privately built housing.

It is in the F.P.H.A. though that the United States has really made a bit of Housing history on this continent; for it took over from N.H.A. the low-rent slum clearance program, under which in 1937 the Republic first accepted the principle of public aid in rentals to low income families. Basic in the F.P.H.A. scheme is the conviction that "blighted" urban housing land has acquired a high cost which must be "written down," if it is to be converted back to decent social density and use. This writing-off cost should not be charged to the small

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home purchaser, as it must be under the Canadian financing scheme. If, through the subsidy, this cost is absorbed, then the U.S. premise is that private capital will be quite ready to venture into urban housing development on a reasonable basis of cost and return. The effective trick in its technique is the Local Housing Authority (L.H.A.).

"Early experience showed that public housing was a local responsibility which could best be carried by local communities," the federal role being "limited to financial and technical assistance." And "you had to get the states with you, either operating in the L.H.A. or saying it could by-pass them in its operations if L.H.A. loans, taxes, etc. had their O.K." By June, 1945, 40 of the States (with 91 per cent of the population) had passed co-operating low-rent laws.

F.P.H.A. works simply. A community desiring to obtain federal aid creates a Local Housing Authority of 5 members—4 named by the municipality and one by the State—for terms of one to five years. All serve without payment. The L.H.A. then becomes an autonomous municipal corporation, approved by the State and functioning as a direct and responsible public authority in its dealings with the municipal, state, and federal authorities or with private capital, builder and tenants. Its capitalization varies. The Boston Housing Authority's is $5 million.

An L.H.A. may not actually construct houses but must build by ordinary contracting procedures. It administers the housing project directly as landlord.

Local Authority Vital

The L.H.A. outlines its low-cost housing project, through the State or directly to the F.P.H.A., as the State may require. This L.H.A. application carries full details such as capital, estimated revenue, rentals and incomes of proposed tenants, and proof that the need cannot be met in the area by private enterprise. The project may call for building either on cleared slum areas or on new vacant sites. The projects built on slum clearance sites have cost about $800 per unit more than those built on unoccupied land. Every L.H.A. and F.P.H.A. agreement calls for demolition, closing, or repair up to housing standards of one unfit dwelling unit for every new one erected under the project. This condition may be deferred in acute shortages but even with war pressures the F.P.H.A. has wiped out 105,000 unfit shelters as against a maximum of 117,000 scheduled under L.H.A. agreements.

The report of the L.H.A. becomes the basis of an agreement between the F.P.H.A. and the L.H.A. Under it, the F.P.H.A. may advance, on a 60 year term with interest of 2½ per cent to 3 per cent (governed by the going rate), any share of the capital required up to 90 per cent, the balance having to be assured locally, generally by private investors. These L.H.A.-F.P.H.A. ventures have proven so attractive that, instead of the maximum 90 per cent permissible, federal finance has had to carry only about two-thirds of the cost across the country. In some areas private bonds have taken 85 per cent of the cost; in one recent New York City project 100 per cent was so underwritten. The permanent financing only ensues as the project nears completion, interim loans carrying its initial stages.

In addition to this share of the capital, the F.P.H.A. shares what is the unique feature of the whole low rental scheme—the annual subsidy, really to rent reduction. This provision authorizes an annual federal grant, to be matched one-fifth by the L.H.A. to meet the difference between the economic rent which the cost of the project demands and the rent the low income family can pay. The Federal Treasury is protected by a limit of $28 millions on such outlay annually and by limiting the grant in any project to a fixed percentage not more than 1 per cent above the interest rate. Thus in a $500,000 project, at 2½ per cent, the federal maximum would be $17,500 per year, the local $3,500. This contribution of one-fifth of the rental subsidy from the L.H.A. may be, and usually is, by way of tax exemption on land, housing or both. But, in any case, the L.H.A. must carry in its budget a payment to the municipality for services in lieu of taxes, the amount not to exceed 10 per cent of the shelter rent. No such payments may exceed full taxes but they are generally more than the taxes paid on the slum property. In 1944 they averaged $17.76 per unit in the U.S.A.

One-Fifth of Income

The formula for subsidizing the rent of the low income payment is simple. The rent must not exceed one-fifth of the income of the family head with 4 dependents, or one-sixth the income of a larger group. Tenants (and a preference is given to veterans) apply and are accepted by the L.H.A. who, through the cooperation of employers, social agencies, etc., satisfy themselves that they are housing the "low market" third. If the income rises, the rent rises proportionately, but when the income reaches the maximum limit for low-income tenancy, the family must move. This maximum is kept 15 per cent to 20 per cent below the "going" commercial rent for similar rents in privately owned property.

By remote control, as it were, the commitment of the nation as a whole is limited. There is an $800 million 'stop' on the federal loans total and $28 millions on the annual subsidy. No L.H.A. dwelling unit may cost more than $5,000 in the largest, $4,000 in the smaller cities, but the average cost has run to $3,782 and $3,328 in the respective areas. The inclusive cost—land, purchase of slum sites, etc.—has averaged $4,827 for the country as a whole. Every unit is fire-resistant, built for 60 years durability, and must have a private bath, separate living-room and kitchen; bedrooms average two. Water and toilet supply in the rural districts depend on local facilities in general housing there. Otherwise the broad play of local needs had full scope. For instance, as you visit the projects, you will find Philadelphia preferring 3-storey apartments and "walk-up," New York multiple storeys and "lifts," the South a single-storey in an "attached" row of pleasant colonial design, the smaller cities small 2-storeys or in a row of 2 or 3 "joined." Rents vary, too. Gross rentals—carrying about $5 per month for utilities—run from an average of $13.93 in the South to $22.15 in the large cities, but 95 per cent are in a range from $10 to $26 per month. Over the entire nation the federal subsidy has averaged $7.19 per unit per month.

The lion's share of the cost has come steadily from the tenants themselves. Up to 1945 operating costs came 65 per cent from rentals, 20 per cent from the federal subsidy, 15 per cent from the local community.

Good Housing Is Cheaper

And good housing is proving cheaper in the reduced civic and social costs of the cleared areas. Boston, for instance, found the police, fire and health services, etc. required in its slum areas had created a deficit of $48.24 per person, while from all other districts it was $10.81. In Newark, N.J., the t.b. rate in the L.H.A. area for 1942 and 1943 was one-half that in 3 slum wards, the fire rate was 3 as against 11.2 per 1,000 for the city as a whole. Infant mortality was 34.7 as against 41.5. Incidentally, an interesting social phenomenon is the undoubted increase in the birth-rate in the new housing areas. In Newark, for instance, it is 118.5 as against 86.3 in the city as a whole.

Another interesting by-product is that the low-rental aid plan sometimes has an answer to the deserted downtown church. The "Cathedral project" in Boston, approved for post-war development, contemplates clearance of the slum area, and replacement by parks, playgrounds, community centres, and dwellings for several hundred families. If there be schools, etc. in the area, the rehabilitation of the downtown site may not be as costly as private enterprise deems it, when the preservation of such community facilities as the Churches, etc. be considered.

All in all, F.P.H.A. really seems to be working. In spite of the war, by 1945, 334 cities and towns (containing 58 per cent of the U.S.A. population) had L.H.A.'s with active programs; another 100 were at work on projects which did not yet include managing functions, and 355 County L.H.A. were developing rural projects. In these 334 centres, 105,000 units were provided before Pearl Harbor, and during the war 12,332 more were erected in 50 centres for war use under this peace-time legislation. Another 52,788 units were put up as purely war housing only, while 167 projects for 23,285 units were deferred from 1940-1 and ready for V-J Day. The 105,000 units involved an advance of $495 millions, of which only 64 per cent came from federal sources and all of this is covered by repayment agreements. The actual cost to the United States Treasury of providing for these 105,000 dwelling units has been the aggregate subsidy—$38,775,000, spread over 7 years and which would finance Canada's baby bonus for 7 weeks.

In housing, as in most social planning, the question continuously emerges whether mere money subsidy in any field can ever equate or substitute for patient thought, careful study and cooperative provision of the actual services required. Canada's housing needs mount on to crisis; every citizen must hope for effective relief from the National Housing Act and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. But if the Dominion succeeds in providing decent, safe, accessible housing for the low market third of her people, under measures that are solely financial and highly centralized, she will indeed make social history as the first state in the world to do so.

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OTTAWA LETTER

"Full Employment" Program Has Weathered First Test Period

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

RECENT government statements make it possible to see where employment stands in Canada. Direct war employment has just about ceased. There are still about 150,000 persons to be demobilized from the armed services. We are entering that season of the year when an upsurge of activity is to be expected in construction, agriculture, transport and certain services. It is not a bad time to take stock.

We entered the war in 1939 with a working population of about 3,700,000. There were in addition something over 550,000 persons unemployed, of whom perhaps 400,000 had once been employed but were out of work, while the remainder were young people who were seeking employment but had so far not been successful.

At the peak the combined civilian working population and the persons in the armed services totalled just over 5,000,000. The maximum number in the armed forces was about 765,000. The maximum number engaged in direct war production was about 1,000,000. (It is difficult to be precise, because some estimates include in direct war production many persons engaged on farms and in other primary production). These peaks were both reached in 1943.

The task of demobilization and reconversion, therefore, involved at the beginning the transfer of about a million persons from direct war production to civilian production, and the discharge from the armed forces of about 700,000 persons (leaving 60,000 as the expected peacetime strength of the three forces.)

In his Toronto address before the Canadian Club, Hon. C. D. Howe said that war industry was "pretty well liquidated." Obviously, then, since 1943 about 1,000,000 persons have left direct war production. The total was down to 650,000 by V-E Day and to a little over 400,000 by V-J Day. In addition, about 550,000 persons have already been demobilized from the armed forces.

These mass retirements have meant some reduction of the total gainfully employed. It was never expected that the whole 5,000,000 registered at the peak would remain in the labor population. In order to attain that war-inflated total by 1943, it was necessary to pull in, from the ranks of persons not normally engaged in so-called "gainful occupation," very large numbers of married women, boys and girls who began work younger than usual but who under other circumstances would have continued at school, and older persons who deferred their retirement in order to expand Canada's war production. It has been estimated that at least 400,000 persons were thus drawn into war activity. Most of these made plans to retire, to resume their schooling, or to return to their families, as soon as the demand for war workers fell off.

Thus from the all-time peak of just over 5,000,000 it might be expected that by this time there would not be more than 4,600,000 available to engage in industry and in the permanent armed forces. This matches fairly closely with the actual figure. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics a week ago published an estimate of 4,525,000 as the total labor force in Canada, to which might be added the 60,000 expected to remain in the permanent force.

Employment Trends

In short, what has happened so far is that (a) about 1,550,000 persons have since 1943 left direct war production and the armed forces, that (b) about 400,000 of these have withdrawn entirely from the potential labor force, and that (c) the remainder have either found new work in civilian industry, or are seeking work.

It is possible to calculate what has happened to (c) with reasonable accuracy. We entered the war with about 3,700,000 persons employed in civilian industry. The latest count on Februray 23 1946, showed 4,312,000 so employed. This accounts for just over 600,000, which represents the net increase in civilians employed, consisting of those who have left war industry or the armed services and have found new employment in peacetime work. There were, late in February, about 213,000 registered unemployed. The remainder must include all those just discharged from the armed forces who are taking a few weeks' leave before deciding what they will do, and a considerable number of former workers in war industry who are not at the moment looking for other work but who would be available if the demand justified it.

There are still 150,000 persons to be discharged from the armed services. If "full employment" is to be reached by midsummer, the Canadian economy must absorb perhaps an additional 300,000 persons. The Minister of Reconstruction gave reasons at Toronto for believing that this could and would be done.

The basis for his optimism was the normal seasonal upturn in various occupations, the fact that the demand for many lines of products both for domestic and export use is still far above the supply, and the potentialities of the reconversion program, which is still far from complete and which should continue to provide new jobs for many months to come.

In passing it should be remarked that demobilization of war industry and the armed forces has been throwing on to the labor market about 100,000 persons a month for the past eight months, of which the last four have been months of seasonal slackness. Under such circumstances a total of registered unemployed of about 213,000 at the end of February is not excessive. It represents less than six per cent of the total working population, and even in a country like Britain Sir William Beveridge set three per cent of unemployment as unavoidable, indeed, as constituting a state of full employment. In a survey of postwar employment made by the Bank of Nova Scotia in June, 1945, it was said that "even under favorable conditions there are likely to be from 200,000 to 250,000 people temporarily out of work in Canada." The same survey estimated that full employment in Canada would call for a working population of about 4,650,000 in 1946 and 4,800,000 in 1948. To attain the 1946 figure we shall need to find by midsummer something like 300,000 additional jobs.

Immediate Dangers

There are two immediate and two long-range dangers to the "full employment" program, which has weathered the first test period as well as any reasonable person could have expected. Extended or widespread industrial warfare either in Canada or the United States could frustrate those factors which are making toward greater employment. Shortages of fuels, machinery, raw materials, components and accessories will be aggravated by work stoppages, and there will be forced unemployment in many lines. Inflation would rapidly distort the relationships of prices and wages and bedevil industrial planning. If these two menaces can be overcome, the short-term prospect appears very bright. The long-term view is clouded by failure, so far, to solve the tax-problem inherent in Dominion-Provincial relations. Long-term maintenance of our present high export levels depends on a general elimination of world trade and tariff obstacles. In the full employment and high national income of the current period there is danger that we fail to work fast toward major adjustments, without which we cannot hope to maintain current levels.

• •

CENTENARY CHURCH, HAMILTON

I HEARD a hundred girls and boys
All surpliced and serene
Making a blest harmonious noise
Of iridescent sheen;
The music, from the masters' pens,
Clear and in perfect tune,
As if a coterie of wrens
Were celebrating June.

And when the Easter hymns I love
Were mounting full and free
A lyric descant soared above
The peoples' melody,
Touching the quiet overtones
With soft and silvery light.
— And I was dumb as pavement stones,
My singing-throat too tight.

When Constance Davidson is done
With music here below
And flees away beyond the sun
To where the angels go,
St. Peter will not need to ask.
She will be known to him
As the right person for the task
Of training cherubim.

J. E. M.

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Reich Occupation Not Adequately Planned

By W. T. BARNARD

It is no secret that the general administration of Military Government in Germany has fallen far short of expectations. This article advances the argument that much of the ineffectiveness was caused by poor initial planning; in fact, in innumerable instances, by no planning at all. Duisburg provides the locale for the instances cited. Major W. T. Barnard, of Toronto's Queen's Own Rifles, was the Military Government Commander of that area. His detachment had previously served in France, Belgium, and Flushing, Holland.

PICTURE yourself as the commander of a Military Government Detachment entering Duisburg in April, 1945. You have one administration officer and two public safety officers; two clerks; one cook; three drivers and a general duty man. With this tiny force you have to take over and administer a *Stadkreis* or city area. Everything pertaining to the municipal life of the city is under your control. For the literal minded this means seventeen main divisions running the whole municipal gamut from schools to street cleaning. As the German Courts are dissolved you are, as well, the only magistrate in the area. You stand outside the *Rathaus*. Everywhere is destruction and desolation. Knots of silent Germans stare moodily. Life appears at a standstill. Your job is to revive it—and control it. What, in particular, will be the long term effect of what is done?

If the intention had been that the German people were to be kept subject in perpetuity no particular difficulties would have arisen. As everyone knows however the terms of reference laid down were that Naziism was to be eradicated and that the German people were to be re-educated on the basis of democracy. It is apparent too that the type of control exercised must be indirect; that is, the Germans were, under Allied supervision, to govern themselves. So the selection of the right type of German official was of first importance; of equal importance were the directives that would dictate policy.

The initial guide to the selection of officials lay in the lists—black, gray, and white—supplied by Intelligence. Those on the Black List were subject to mandatory arrest; those on the Gray List were, after checking, possible office holders, those on the White List were considered reliable people. The White List was lamentably short. All officials, sooner or later, filled in a *Fragebogen* or questionnaire. This form stressed the organizations that a man had belonged to and any rank obtained.

No Vital Omissions

Though it would seem this would result in many vital omissions such did not prove to be the case. There were two reasons; first, the penalty for withholding information or giving false information was severe; and, secondly, informers very soon let us know if a man had obtained a position by suppressing information concerning himself. Informers, it may be noted, were common; a result, perhaps, of ten years of Nazi training.

Generally speaking, the system worked fairly well. It was often found however that numbers of men who had attained just sufficient rank to have themselves refused a position were fairly harmless people whereas plenty who passed the questionnaire test with flying colors turned out, on further investigation, to have been very nasty individuals indeed. Almost invariably however, in ratifying appointments, the staff were happy to follow the questionnaire and to view the opinion of the officer in the field with the customary alarm and apprehension. The questionnaire was inelastic but also it was definite; it fitted in with the prescribed scheme; and it filed very neatly.

The matter of directives introduces one immediately to the intricacies and ramifications of Army staff work. Duisburg, controlled initially by the Americans and later by the British, was fully exposed to the vagaries of both systems. In brief, under the American system Military Government was a separate branch of the staff known as G5. As such it had its representative staff officers down to brigade level. The British, on the contrary, placed Military Government in the same category as a Service. The Senior M.G.O. advised the Commander; he was not, in the strict sense, one of the staff. Furthermore, the British did not place M.G. staffs below Corps level. These staffs, both British and American, prepared the directives.

The American system was well integrated; so much so in fact that every officer considered himself a Military Government officer and as such entitled to interfere directly with the appointed German authorities. This led to both major and minor confusion. Amongst the minor incidents may be listed the occasion on which a company commander impressed the help of passing Germans to clean his billets. Among his conscripts were the three stenographer-interpreters of the *Oberburgermeister*. So, until these girls were found and released, the city hall, from our point of view, ceased to function.

Compromise Necessary

Under the British system directives came from a high level. They were written by people who wore the correct color in ties but who were living in such remote splendor that they were quite unacquainted with actual conditions. So the larger number of their proposals were impracticable. Under both systems the flood of paper was continuous. All the officer in the field could do was to effect some sort of compromise; he could not hope to cope with it all. The German officials assisted—but they were unimpressed.

The establishment of law and order must precede any other form of municipal planning. So the two Public Safety officers naturally made the reorganization of police and gaols their primary job. The detachment commander was the only officer available to act as magistrate. It is noteworthy that, from the time Duisburg fell until the writer left on Aug. 10, 1945, no officer could be obtained to act as relief. This situation was general; so, despite the press of other work, each detachment commander spent at least half the day in court. Under the conditions existing, the city of Duisburg, with an initial population of some 200,000, naturally produced a daily record of crime. On one occasion seventy cases were on the morning calendar. Obviously, the niceties of evidence were not observed. It was rough justice; but it was an honest attempt to administer justice; and the Germans appreciated it as a refreshing contrast to that to which they were accustomed.

There were som 15,000 displaced persons in the city, separated into camps by nationalities. The French, Dutch, and Belgians were repatriated fairly quickly; but delay ensued in the case of the Poles and Russians. Practically all our trouble in law enforcement was caused by these people. Crime of every kind was rampant. With regard to those who were genuinely forced labor the outbreak of lawlessness was perhaps understandable. They had been torn from their homes and treated with the utmost severity. It was, perhaps, too much to expect them to turn the other cheek. The situation was complicated however by the fact that a large number of the DP's had volunteered for the well paid work in the Ruhr. Naturally they had not the faintest intention of returning to Russia. These men gave the greatest trouble; and the situation was aggravated by the fact that directives with regard to dealing with them were changed every few days. Thus during those critical months the whole responsibility for law enforcement and administration fell on the four detachment officers. This lack of essential officers was caused primarily by poor initial planning.

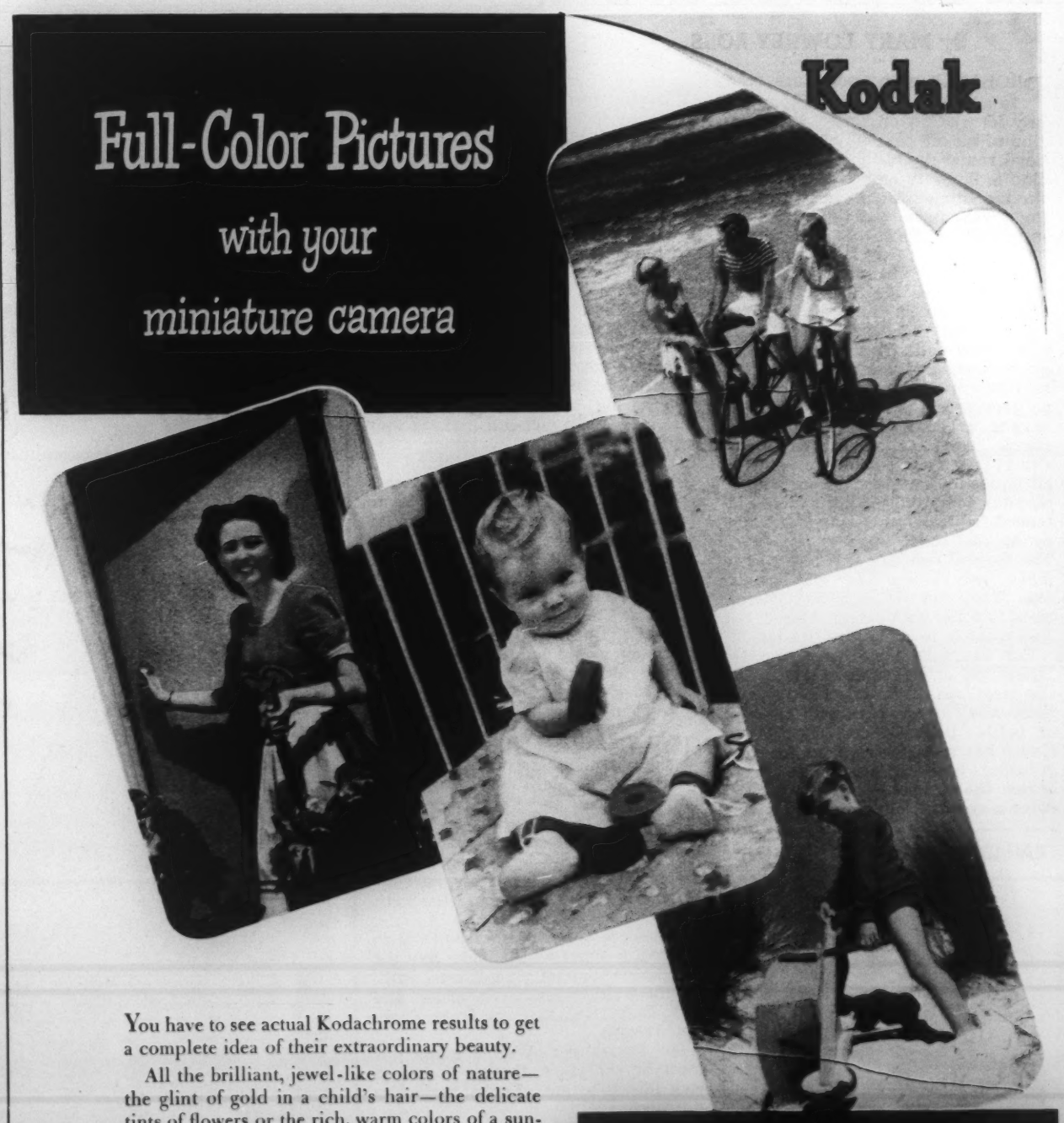
Where, from the long-range point of view, did our greatest hope lie? Undoubtedly with the school children. It was very necessary to start the schools quickly and have an acceptable program ready. The Americans at least envisaged this. The writer worked in England for six weeks with American officers to produce a scheme that included these points. The plan was approved but, to the best of my knowledge, never put into effect. Yet speed was of the essence. German boys and girls had led very full and active lives. They had meetings, special literature, parades, and music; many had the added glory of being leaders; and all had had the easy idealism of youth perverted into an adoration of Fuehrer and Party. Suddenly all of this vanished; but nothing was provided to fill the great hiatus. So the youth of Duisburg roamed the streets picking up cigarette butts, hanging around Army kitchens, stealing from gardens, and indulging generally in a wave of minor delinquency.

After a time an Education and Religious Affairs officer appeared. He was concerned with statistics—how many schools were left; how many teachers; how much furniture —all the minutiae of administration. He was put in touch with the German superintendent of education and given the information. Then, with the warning that we were to leave educational affairs severely alone, he left; and a great silence fell. It is true that, at the time, such things as proper text books were lacking; in point of fact they still are.

Older Teachers Good

But the supply of satisfactory teachers was not so short as we had thought. It would seem that, despite outward compliance, the schools were jealous of the overriding importance of the Hitler Youth. This organization controlled every extra-curricular activity; and the definition of extra-curricular did not lie with the school authorities. This opposition, coupled with the influence of the humanities, made many of the older teachers quite good from our point of view. Finally however a message did arrive from H.Q. It was to the effect that we were to use our native ingenuity and to start the schools immediately. All primary schools were started the next day. They could have been started just as well two months before and a great many ill effects thus obviated.

It will be thought that too much stress has been placed on inadequate planning by staffs and no stress at all placed on the mistakes made by the men in the field. Bear in mind though that an Army is essentially totalitarian. It can't be otherwise. Policy must come from above; it cannot be made on the spur of the moment. The problems of Military Government were tremendous and demanded planning by men possessed of both knowledge and vision. Unlike most staff work there were no precedents to follow, no books to consult. Allied policy itself rested on no firm and assured basis. So the task was indeed difficult; apparently altogether too difficult for the subsequent general ineffectiveness was seen everywhere—from the composition of a detachment to the manner in which German vehicles were registered. The fact that all this caused inconvenience to the enemy is, of course, beside the point. What does count is that, in the eyes of the Germans generally, it lowered our prestige. We bungled so often that the democracy of the Allies seemed not to be a thought-out way of life but rather an accidental system of getting along made possible by material resources so overwhelming that no coherent planning was necessary. Yet despite all this the Germans are anxious to cooperate; not because of the wisdom of our administration but because in the light of the world situation today it is their only hope of survival.



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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Ancient Pastime of Chasing the Devil Round the Bush

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

PROBABLY most people are ready to admit by this time that almost any form of liquor control is a variation of the old pastime of beating the devil round the bush. No final decision is likely to be arrived at, but in the meantime it's always an interesting spectacle to watch; particularly in prohibition times when the pursuit becomes so hot that it is almost impossible to tell which participant, the Government or the Traffic, has the other by the tail.

The chief difficulty seems to be that while both Wets and Drys feel quite capable of working out perfect solutions to the problem of alcohol, no government is able to arrive at an answer or even a compromise that seems completely reasonable to either. As a consequence, practically all liquor legislation carries a note of nervous compromise, with clauses intended to please one group alternated by hurried concessions to the other. The natural result of this policy is to make both sides uneasy and suspicious. They can see what the Government is doing with its right hand, but just what is it up to with its left?

For example, our recent Ontario legislation offers us hard liquor by the glass and then adds hastily that there won't be any bars with displays of bottles behind them. The latter clause has merely succeeded in exasperating both groups. The Wets argue that anyone old enough to enter a cocktail lounge is old enough to know where whiskey comes from. It doesn't form under cabbage leaves and the doctor doesn't bring it in a little black bag. It comes in bottles and a drinker has the right to see the bottle and make sure he gets the brand he asked for. Otherwise, how is a Lord Calvert drinker ("Men of Distinction") to be certain that he hasn't been mistaken, perhaps deliberately, for a member of the After-Shave-Lotion Club?

The Drys naturally aren't any better pleased by this compromise than the Wets. From the Prohibitionist point of view you can't respectabilize the Industry merely by eliminating bars and bar displays any more than you can make a lady of Sadie Thompson by taking away her slave bracelets and making her fill in her blouse-front. A further compromise, of course, might be to install imitation bar-displays, similar to the imitation libraries used in stage sets, with complete papier mâché editions of Seagram's, Dewar's, White Horse, etc. decorating the shelves. This would certainly help to brighten things up, but since its tendency would be to outrage both groups while making the Government look silly it probably isn't worth considering.

THE PROBLEM of pleasing both sides while rigorously enforcing all clauses becomes even more complicated when the Tourist angle is taken into consideration. Thus, if the Government carries out its new legislation to the letter, scenes like the following will probably be commonplace in Ontario during the tourist season.

The scene is one of the new Ontario cocktail lounges which looks like the mezzanine floor of a hotel, only without the writing-desks. Enter Mr. and Mrs. Inkstetter, visitors from Phoenix, Arizona.

Mr. Inkstetter: Well, I guess this must be the place, though it doesn't look like it to me. Looks more like a tea-room.

Mrs. Inkstetter: I don't think it's a tea-room. Tea-rooms usually have cottage sets and hanging shelves and a tea-cup reader.

Mr. Inkstetter: Well, it isn't a soda parlor because there isn't any bar.

Mrs. Inkstetter: One of the interesting things about this country is that you can buy hats or sweaters or depilatories or practically anything at a bar except cocktails. (She sits down). Anyway it's very nice here, and much more comfortable than sitting all by ourselves in our hotel bedroom, drinking whiskey out of a toothbrush mug the way we had to last year.

The waiter approaches, looking harassed but vigilant.

Mr. Inkstetter: You might bring me a Scotch and soda, please.

Mrs. Inkstetter: And make mine a Martini, extra dry.

The Waiter: There's just one or two things we got to take up first. You people got any kiddies?

Mrs. Inkstetter: Why, as a matter of fact, we have. Two.

THE Waiter: You got anything to prove these kiddies of yours been left in charge of a responsible party?

Mr. Inkstetter: Say, listen—

Mrs. Inkstetter (quickly): Oh, absolutely! We left them with my married sister back in Phoenix. Here I've got a letter from her right in my bag. (Reading) "The children have been behaving beautifully except that Junior cut off Sister's bangs yesterday while I was at the store." . . . No, I'm sorry that isn't the part—

The Waiter (sternly): You mean to say you left these kiddies of yours with some dame who lets Junior cut off his sister's bangs?

Mrs. Inkstetter (apologetically): Well, you know how it is—you simply can't watch them every single minute. Just a second, it goes on to say, "You would be proud of the way Junior is eating his Wheaties, and I'm happy to say that yesterday Sister got an "A" for Cooperative Play."

Mr. Inkstetter: If that answers your question, may we get started?

The Waiter: Just a minute, there's one other thing. You people been doing any other drinking today?

Mrs. Inkstetter: Not really. I mean we had a little beer at lunch.

The Waiter: You got anything to prove where you had your last drink and how much?

Mr. Inkstetter: Listen, we just told you we had one small beer with our lunch. Whose business does that make it?

The Waiter: Look, supposing I serve you some hard stuff and you go out and knock down a pedestrian, whose fault is it? The pedestrian says it's your fault. The Government says no, it's the licencee's fault. The boss says it's my fault for serving you. You probably say it's nobody's fault just an accident, all you had was a small beer at lunch. I got to be able to check back and find out. I got a wife and children myself and I can't afford to have you going around knocking down pedestrians.

Mrs. Inkstetter (to Mr. Inkstetter): Why dear, where are you going?

Mr. Inkstetter (grimly): Back to the hotel room. After this, drinking whiskey out of a tooth-brush mug is going to be a pleasure.

Obviously nothing less rigorous than this form of control will satisfy the more ardent drys, while anything even faintly resembling it will certainly outrage the Wets and drive the tourist trade across the border to Quebec. I can't even think of a moral, beyond the one suggested by James Thurber — that it's sometimes better to fall flat on your face than to lean too far backwards.

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ARTHUR C. POWELL

Mr. E. Putnam, President of Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation recently announced the appointment of Mr. Powell as Assistant Manager of the Company. Mr. Powell is well known in Insurance circles. His wise experience of over 29 years gives him a comprehensive knowledge of the Accident, Health and Life Insurance business. He will be in charge of the Underwriting and Claims Departments and will also assist the President in agency development.

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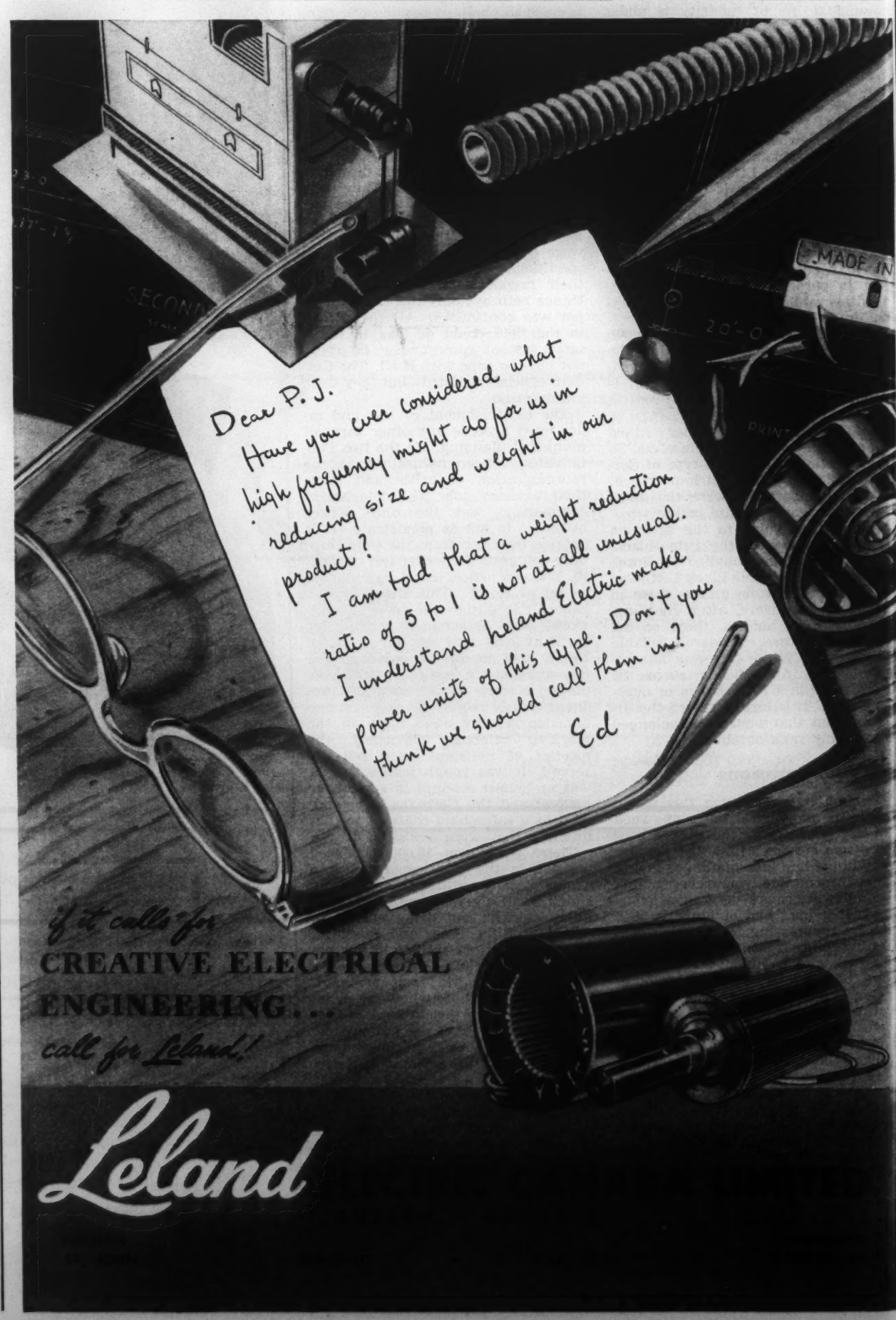
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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Lord Keynes Made the Economic Atmosphere That We Live In

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE long-continued and very extensive unemployment of the Great Depression of 1929 onwards was the event which led to a questioning of the "classical" economic theory of wages, which contained (though not very clearly distinguished or realized) the assumption that *involuntary* unemployment could not occur — that unemployment when it did occur on a larger scale or over a longer period than would be accounted for by a transition from one production-type to another must inevitably be voluntary. The distinction of John Maynard Keynes, later Lord Keynes, who died on Sunday, was that by 1935 he had perceived the fallacy of this assumption, and in his "General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" had worked out a well reasoned argument to prove that, owing to the intervention of money and credit as part of the machinery of the market, it cannot be safely assumed that, in the words of the classical economist J. S. Mill, "all sellers are inevitably, and by the meaning of the word, buyers."

Distinct from Social Credit

Keynes's theory must be clearly distinguished from that of Social Crediters, who talked the same problem but reached the unorthodox conclusion that industry, in the sense of the producing process viewed as a whole, *cannot* ever distribute to the participants in production enough money to enable them to buy all the products. Economists have never admitted any scientific validity in this doctrine, whereas it is probable that a majority of economists now accept the general validity of the Keynesian doctrine, which is in essence that sellers of goods may refrain from being buyers of goods for a long time and on a large scale, and may thus cause the total current demand for goods to fall much below the current supply *and to be incapable of being equated with supply by any attainable fall in the price level*. The classical theory assumed that any substantial volume of unemployment would reduce wages and therefore prices until equilibrium was restored.

The classical theory assumed that the proceeds of a sale would always and promptly become the buying power of a purchase, either by being used as such by the owner or by being lent to somebody else who would so use them. But the actual truth, according to Keynes, is that these proceeds *may* be simply held suspended, in various forms of which the chief is unloaned bank deposits. The ratio of deposits to loans is very variable, and demand by borrowers is not always brought up to equilibrium by merely reducing the rate of interest or the price of goods.

Borrowers' Apprehensions

Extreme cases of unresponsiveness of borrowers to a decline in the interest rate are, Keynes admits, usually due to apprehensions about the future value of the unit of currency. If the apprehension is that it will go down, no attainable rise in the interest rate will deter borrowers, who will want to own goods and owe money rather than own money which could be converted into goods. If the apprehension is that the unit of currency will go up, on the other hand, which means that prices will go down, nobody will want to borrow even at an interest rate approximating to zero —which is unattainable because the lender must be compensated for risk, and the risk is maximum in such conditions. Both of these conditions existed, in different countries, between the two wars.

If the diminished ability to lend (or willingness to lend to oneself, so to speak, by putting one's own savings into capital goods) were accompanied by a corresponding increase in the desire to *spend*, that is to purchase consumption goods, the equilibrium of the market would be undisturbed, requiring only a shift of productive effort from capital goods to consumption goods. But Keynes points out that the very opposite is the case. The saving classes, when things begin to look dark, diminish their current expenditures (which is easy because they are well above the necessity level) long before their actual income begins to fall off; they are therefore less extensive buyers of consumption goods and less extensive buyers, or lenders to buyers, of capital goods. The richer the community—the more its real income exceeds the necessity level—the more is it exposed to this sort of fluctuation, and the more difficult it becomes to keep the fluctuation within bounds by price and interest adjustments.

The Chief Economic Creator

It is these ideas of Keynes which lie at the root of the whole effort of governments since 1936 to offset such fluctuations by throwing in and withdrawing the purchasing power of the state (which can be used without strict regard to profit and loss), and by employing the taxing power and the influence of the central bank to affect the rate of interest. We are destined to live for several generations (if the atomic scientists permit us to) in an economic atmosphere of which Keynes was the chief creator. It is not a Socialist atmosphere, but it involves so great and so conscious an intervention by the state in what used to be regarded as the field of pure economic law that many people find it almost as hard to breathe as if it were Socialist.

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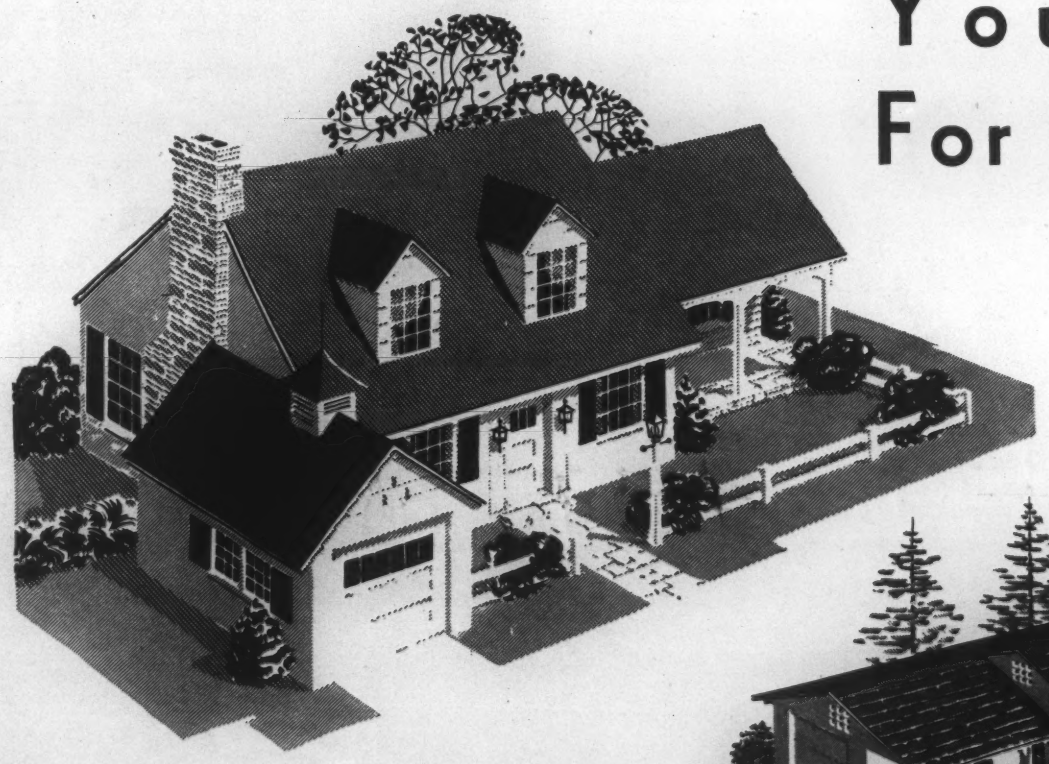

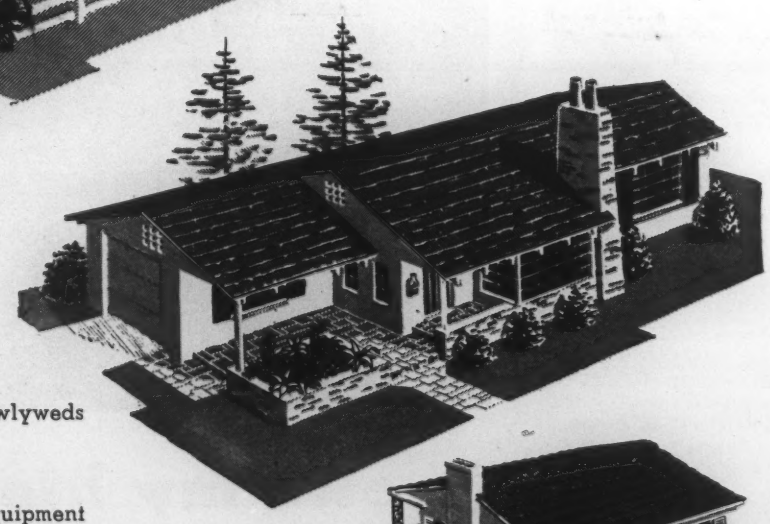

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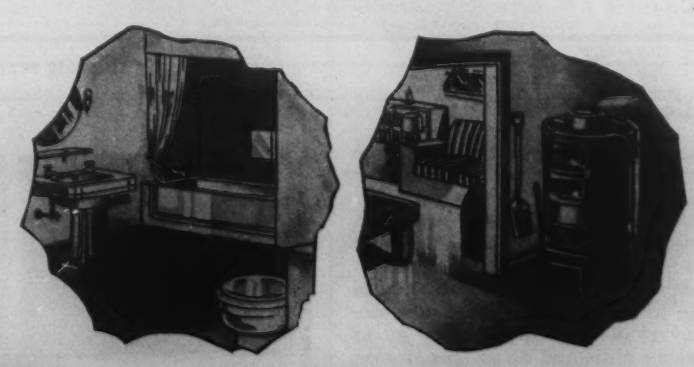

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Britain Divided Over "Bogart or Bacon"

By PAUL GILBERT

Those in Britain who attack American films apparently refuse to face the fact that the majority of British filmgoers still prefer them to the British variety, in spite of the excellence of some of the latter. The best solution says Mr. Gilbert, would seem to be for Britain to buy the best of American films and, at the same time, continue to improve her own, thus compromising between Bogart and bacon.

BRITAIN has suddenly become film conscious. Film awards and festivals are being organized, questionnaires are held in the papers, there are B. B. C. debates, and the "dried eggs or films" controversy is still raging all over the country.

It is exactly fifty years since the first moving pictures were shown in Britain and now, for the first time, Britons are aware of their economic importance as well as their entertainment value. In the new March of Time, called "Challenge to Hollywood", showing the increasing competition from British films, British M.P. Boothby is shown making his famous "Bogart or bacon" remark. He adds that he personally is in favor of bacon, and there is definitely a growing feeling throughout Britain that, if the economic position grows worse, American films, or at least part of them, could be dispensed with, in order to conserve Britain's small and precious dollar reserve.

In "Challenge to Hollywood", Arthur Rank, the British film magnate, is also shown giving his point of view. "We don't want much", he says, "all we want is to have our British films play to full proportions of the world's audiences. That is, of course, if they are good enough and entertaining enough—and I am sure they will be."

Special Advertising

So far, however, Britain has not been very successful in this respect, even in spite of the numerous Rank deals. British films have a small showing in America, they are not generally popular and they have to be advertised in a way that will have a special appeal to the American public. "Blithe Spirit," Noel Coward's brilliant comedy which is probably the most successful British film yet shown in America, had to be billed as a "supernaturally spicy comedy, in blushing technicolor" showing a picture of a seductive female with the irrelevant caption "Elvira—what she doesn't know about love isn't worth knowing." Much the same treatment was accorded to "Colonel Blimp" but, in this case the advertisers went too far and produced cries of protest from critics and other admirers of the film, who praised it on its own merits.

With the pooling of stars and producers, our films should get a wider showing in the future and should have a far wider appeal, but for the moment the real challenge to Hollywood lies in Britain itself, where British films are becoming increasingly popular, and not in America, where they are seldom seen.

Challenge Not Serious

Yet even in Britain the challenge is not as serious as it may seem. Let us face the facts, which those who attack American films indiscriminately, obviously refuse to do. Although British films are popular one must remember that of the 25,000,000 people in Britain who go to the movies every week, the majority go to American films and do so on purpose. The greatest enemy of the British film industry is the British public itself, which prefers American musicals, and likes Mr. Sinatra and Miss Grable. Even the critics, who are often merciless to American films, unanimously agreed that the two best films in 1945 were "The Southerner" and "The Lost Weekend" both American.

Another magnificent Noel Coward film, "Brief Encounter," probably the most adult film ever produced in Britain was a comparative failure in spite of the reviews, while "Wicked Lady"—damned by the critics (who are really a very fair-minded body)—has now settled down to a second run in London's West End, presumably in response to public demand. With all this in mind, let those who talk of dispensing with American films altogether consider the howl that would be raised by irate British fans who, when you come down to it, probably do prefer their Bogart to their bacon, and their Sinatra to their dried eggs.

The solution would appear to lie in a compromise, Britain buying the cream of American films and dispensing with some of their more wearisome musicals and romantic adventures. But this will only happen if the English public raises its standard, for, so far, it has shown a marked aversion to the cream.

It would certainly be a great mistake for Britain to go without American films altogether; keen competition will continue to improve British films and technically American films are still streets ahead.

Incidentally, what an opportunity there is in Britain for good supporting programs. Most film audiences have suffered from the full and repetitive documentary, the travel talk, and the blaring jazz band with interminable shots of musicians. It really seems criminal to waste precious dollars on these American "second features."

Meanwhile, the British film industry flourishes. It is true that the long-awaited and costly "Caesar and Cleopatra" proved a sad disappointment, but now we can look forward to "A Matter of Life and Death" with Raymond Massey and David Niven and to "Nicholas Nickleby".

During the past two years, British films have improved out of all recognition, the Coward series, "The Way to the Stars," "Dead of Night," and many others, are all evidence of that. It is now up to the British public to see that they go to future British films, picking and choosing more carefully, not going to the cinema willy-nilly, without knowing what film is showing. In that way Britons will be able to see the best of American films, raise the standard still higher in their own country, and have some bacon and dried eggs thrown in as well.

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George J. Beattie

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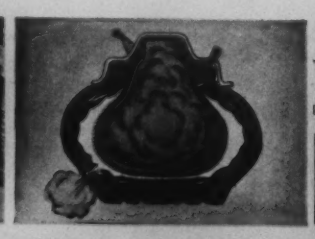

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Political Parties Are Humbug in Germany

By R. M. COPER

By 1933, most German parties had become empty political shells. "It is these empty political shells which the occupation forces take great pains to reconstitute in their respective zones," says Mr. Coper.

In such parties ideology and substance would be just as divorced as they were in the Hitler party. It was this anomaly out of which arose Hitler's need for war.

To establish political parties in Germany before the future of the German economy is decided, and before that economy can provide a material and psychological basis for political parties is a "dangerous humbug."

CANADA is completely uninterested in European questions of frontiers nationalities, and party politics. For this reason, and for the sake of international sanity, she must make her voice heard at the peace conferences as effectively as she has made it heard at other deliberations in the recent past through the medium of two of her ablest spokesmen, the Hon. L. B. Pearson at U. N. R. R. A. and the Hon. P. Martin at the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

To be uninterested in European, and German, party politics does not, however, mean to be confused about them. Such confusion is spreading at an alarming rate. The plot against Hitler of July 1944 is widely used as a basis for the assertion that German business, the German nobility, the German conservative parties (there were several of them), and the German Protestant and Catholic churches were anti-Nazi.

It is essential that we are clear about one fact — that in a political multi-party system, such as characterized the Weimar Republic, each party represented a definite economic interest, or else, an economic and social aspiration. A number of these interests have fallen by the way, partly through the policy of the Nazis, and partly through the force and logic of economic development which the Nazis could not counteract. The very fact that the Nazis came to power signifies that Germany stood at a crossroads at that time.

Nazism was by no means inevitable. The alternative was not communism, which had no chance in Germany in 1933. The alternative was something of the kind that exists in Britain at present. But by their anti-communist propaganda the Nazis persuaded many people in Germany and abroad that communism was the alternative. Their success in this respect won them the support of influential circles at home and in other countries.

Lower Middle Class Basis

Propaganda without power to back it up can never succeed. Germany being a liberal democracy until 1933, the Nazis needed a political mass basis. They found that basis in the lower middle class. Anyone who takes the trouble of looking up German election figures will see at a glance that the parties which represented the workers, namely, the Social Democrats and the Communists, maintained their core of votes up to 1933, and that the mass of Nazi supporters came for the greater part from the other parties; added to them were people who had never exercised their franchise.

With regard to their religious affiliations all Germans were Protestant or Catholic, except for a fraction of Jews and atheists.

It is therefore superficial to say that certain German parties, classes, and religions were anti-Nazi. Obviously, none of those parties, except the Nazis themselves, was Nazi. Obviously none of them wanted a system in which it would have no say. The question is, not what those parties wanted or did not want, but why they did not get it. And the reverse of this question is why Hitler succeeded.

Before the rise of the Nazis all individuals, groups and classes were satisfied with the then existing parties. Let us recall that those parties represented interests and aspirations. Now, if certain interests are ground down it is natural that the parties which represent them are deserted by large numbers of their followers. The next step is that these followers join a new party which represents, or pretends to represent, their changed needs.

Politically Unorganized

In consequence of the First World War and the inflation of the early 'twenties the lower middle class in Germany was ground down between the upper middle class (the large financial and industrial interests) and the working class. Up to then, the interests of the lower middle class had been served by the existing economic and social order. Up to then, the lower middle class had voted for the parties which represented that order, that is, all the parties except the Social Democrats and, since 1919, the Communists.

The Great Depression of the early 'thirties put the seal to the impoverishment of the lower middle class. Politically unorganized to suit their new needs, the individuals of that class saw clearly that their economic doom had come. They were "proletarianized" in fact; but unwilling to accept this fact they remained "bourgeois" in spirit. Hitler catered for this mentality. Neither he nor any other power on earth could have catered for the fact. His regime was bound to fail because it was based on a class that no longer existed as a class. Out of this anomaly arose his need for war.

In the last comparatively honest general election in Germany (March 5, 1933) 88.7 per cent of those eligible to vote went to the polls. Of the total vote cast, 43.9 per cent went to the Nazis, 18.3 per cent to the Social Democrats, and 12.3 per cent to the Communists. The remaining 25.5 per cent was shared by some 15 other parties.

1919-1932 Over Again

Those other parties, including some that had once been large and influential, had become empty political shells. *It is these empty political shells which the occupation forces take great pains to reconstitute in their respective zones.* A tremendous danger lies in the possibility, not that they might fail, but that they might succeed. In the latter case we would have the German situation of 1919-1932 all over again—unless we filled the shells, which means, unless we reconstituted the whole German economic and social fabric of 1914. And even if we could go back to 1914 —what would we have then?

But far from being able to go back to 1914 we cannot even go back to 1933. For in order to do that we would have to go to war against Russia and Poland to drive them out of the east of Gemany and to re-establish the feudal Junker agriculture there. Unless we did that, we could not even have the empty shell which the conservative party was in 1933, the party that represented the Junkers.

We could not go back to 1933 either without putting the Thyssens in the positions they occupied then; and without the Thyssens we could not reconstitute the empty shell of the progressive conservative party, the party of Stresemann that represented industry and finance.

If we cannot do these things in fact, we could, however, do them in spirit, that is to say, we could re-establish German parties in which mind and matter, ideology and substance, are just as divorced as they were in the Hitler party. The consequence would be that the masses of Germans would desert these parties to follow the first political adventurer who came along; just as they did between 1919 and 1933.

To believe that this adventurer could be a "Tito," as our Russophobe Cassandras want to make us believe, is absurd. The last war was precisely due to the fact that almost one half of the Germans were proletarianized in reality but would not join the workers' parties. They would love a Tito less today than in 1933.

Political parties are the expression of economic and social-psychological facts. At present, most Germans are politically out of their minds. Economically, the chaos is no smaller. This state of affairs will continue until the victors have decided what to do about Germany's economic future, and until the carrying-out of that decision provides a material and psychological basis for political parties. To establish political parties before that stage is reached is a dangerous humbug.

The most important prerequisite, however, for a sane development in Germany, and Central Europe, is that the Germans must not be permitted to have general elections for a long time to come.

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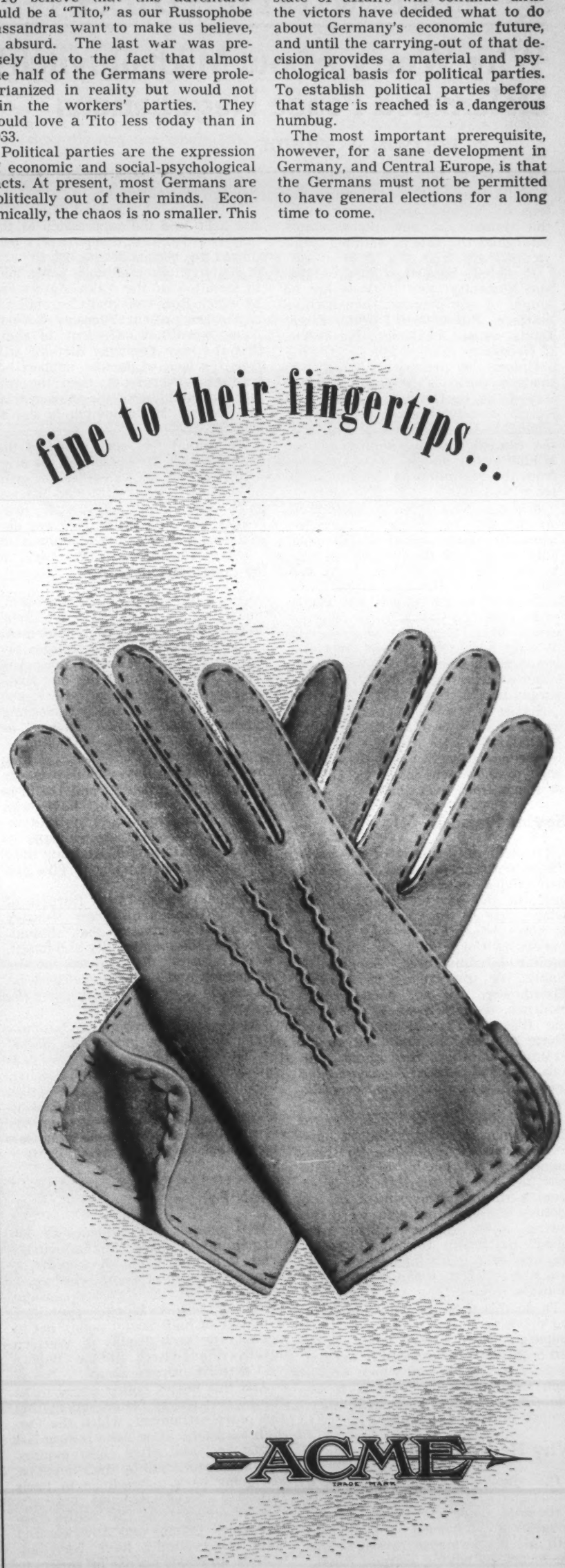

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THE WORLD TODAY

Why Worry About Mikhailovitch? Stalemated Peace Negotiations

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IN A world in which hundreds of millions are gripped by hunger and tens of millions are slipping under the tyranny of new police states, what does the fate of another single victim matter?

It matters because of justice, truth and humanity; and if these are no longer of any account, then nothing matters. For myself, I prefer Elmer Davis' defiant challenge: No World, if Necessary.

Unless the literacy of which the modern world is so proud has not served, as in Germany, Japan and Russia, merely to make people more amenable to controlled propaganda, the campaign of blackening against Mikhailovitch should have appeared from the beginning as the utter nonsense that it is.

Any man who would throw himself on the side of freedom at a time when Germany appeared invincible, only weak and distant Britain was holding the fort of democracy, and the entry into the war of the Slav and American giants was not within sight, and then switch to the opposite camp when Germany was clearly doomed and Allied victory certain, would not have the intelligence to be either partriot or "fascist." He would simply be a fool.

And if he were only a fool, there would be no such hue and cry about Mikhailovitch. He and the cause he represents are obviously of importance to those who have worked up so much froth over them.

Soviet Praise in '41

Consider only a few of the facts. There is no question whatever of Mikhailovitch's patriotic resistance in 1941, in the darkest period of the whole war. If the medal presented to him during that time by another famous patriot who was operating in similar circumstances, General de Gaulle, or the tribute of General Eisenhower, are not good enough evidence, then this can be found in the files of *Pravda* and *Izvestia*. These praised him and held up his example to others throughout 1941, *until Tito had reached Yugoslavia and prepared his Communist-led guerrilla movement.*

Tito's purpose was more than to fight Germans. It was, as we have seen, to capture Yugoslavia for Communism. That meant, to eliminate not just from leadership but even from a share in the control of the country the elements who were following Mikhailovitch in "old-fashioned" patriotism towards Yugoslavia, and even more intensely, Serbia —to free which they had fought for a thousand years.

To do this they set out to blacken the opposing leader, and weaken his people's faith in him, a tactic which had been used so successfully against Trotsky in Russia, and which worldwide Communist propaganda is attempting, without any such ease, against Winston Churchill.

Why He is Blackened

The vigor and virulence of such campaigns offer the clearest evidence of the importance with which such adversaries are regarded. If Churchill, with all his immense prestige, and the record of having warned Russia of the German attack and given her his immediate support, can be denounced by an overnight shift of the Soviet and satellite press as a "warmonger" and "friend of the fascists", how much more easily can such an attack be made against the isolated and abandoned Mikhailovitch?

The campaign against him smells of the venom directed against General Bor and the other leaders of the Polish Underground, for showing in the Warsaw Uprising and countless other resistance epics, the strength of the patriotic following of the legitimate Polish Government. To take over Poland with the slightest semblance of "legality" and popular support, the Lublin crowd simply had to discredit Bor and his followers.

If the one-list elections which Tito has held, and the suppression of the only two democratic newspapers permitted to be published briefly and in strictly limited editions—both acts in violation of the Yalta Agreement by which Roosevelt and Churchill accepted the present Yugoslav Government—were not sufficient to show that the new Yugoslav dictator still feels the lack of popular support behind his government, then the tremendous build-up of the treason trial for General Mikhailovitch is significant proof.

We cannot feel very proud of the way in which we abandoned the original Yugoslav resistance leader, even though, as the best-informed London and Washington diplomatic correspondents now admit, this was due to a deal forced on us at Teheran.

Rescued Airman Act

Only a few weeks before that event, the British Minister to Yugoslavia, Stevenson, released a long statement in Cairo repudiating the charges being made against Mikhailovitch. And during the year following our abandonment, Mikhailovitch still risked the lives of his Chetniks rescuing hundreds of American airmen, as well as at least two Canadians.

These men dispersed though they are, and distracted by their post-war rehabilitation problems and the urge to "forget about it all," have been moved strongly enough to band together to ask their governments to demand a fair, public trial for their saviour, and the chance to give evidence on his behalf.

Tito has "assured" the fairness of the trial (though his Press Ministry has stated in advance that Mikhailovitch will be found guilty and hung), while refusing the evidence of the Americans and Canadians. The least we can do is to continue to press the demand.

As for the statements of Toronto's Major Jones, who gained his "facts" at Tito's headquarters, or the "admissions" reputed to Mikhailovitch under G.P.U. treatment (the 16 Poles of the Moscow Trial were grilled up to 120 times each, as one of them has revealed on reaching Rome), one can form one's own judgment of their value.

High Policy

It is not just that evidence by our airmen might affect Mikhailovitch's trial. It is clear from the reports of some of the most competent correspondents of the New York *Times* and *Christian Science Monitor* that it is a matter of high Soviet policy not to permit any such display of Western influence anywhere in the Balkan or Central European area.

And this Soviet policy seems to be the biggest single factor stalemating the peace settlement, which the Foreign Ministers, after their failure last September, and after eight months' fruitless negotiation by their deputies, are going back to work on in Paris this week. One suspects that the Soviet demands in the Mediterranean which Britain and America find quite unacceptable, have been advanced at least partly in order to force concession to their demand for complete domination of Danubia; although they may hope to win both in the end.

The chances of retaining free access to the Danube, and free world trade access for the Central European states of Austria and Czechoslovakia through Trieste, may appear slight in face of the swift consolidation which the Soviets have pressed through in this area during the long treaty delay. (One would be justified, in the circumstances, in believing that they find a vested interest in delay of the treaties and the withdrawal of their armies in Eastern Europe, while perpetuating uncertainty in the less tightly-gripped states of Western Europe.)

But if, after a war which was intended to free Europe from the Nazi yoke, the whole central and eastern part of the Continent should be made a virtual annex of Soviet Russia, then one can say that there can be no real peace established between the great eastern and western allies.

The Soviets have to choose, and indeed have already gone a long way towards making their choice. They cannot do as the Nazis did, setting up police states and quisling governments as far as they can reach, and still retain their membership in the anti-Nazi coalition.

The Canadians did not try to take over Holland, the Americans France, or the British Italy and Greece, any more than we are trying to put our own nominees into Spain, or plant a naval and air base in the Dodecanese. If the Soviet try to take over all Eastern Europe, with some 125 millions of people to add to their own, whether through motives of Russian imperialism or Soviet Communism, and if at the same time they portray us in their controlled press as "the enemy", organizing a coalition war against them, then there cannot be confidence between us for all the well-meant efforts of the Bernard Pares and Henry Wallaces.

This is the Real Issue

That is the real issue which has deadlocked the peace negotiations. Trieste, Tripolitania, control of the Ruhr, and the Dodecanese and Dardanelles are merely the individual points where the conflict has come sharply to a head. Little hope is being expressed in Washington or London on the eve of the Foreign Ministers' new meeting that even these points can be settled satisfactorily, and if they could be, that would not settle the basic issue.

What is needed, as James B. Reston has ably outlined, is a thorough negotiation, started by the Big Three leaders and continued by their ablest subordinates, of the really fundamental questions which have divided the victors and threaten the life of the United Na-

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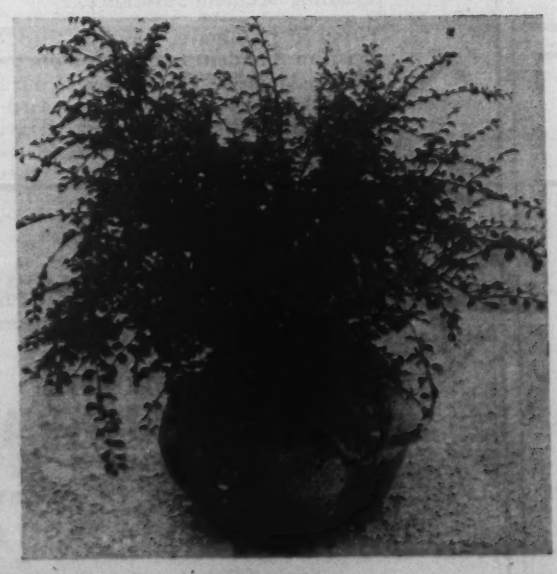

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tions. How large a zone of security does Russia want, and why? What is the function of the Comintern today? What is to be the use of the veto in the U.N.O.? What exchange of contacts and information can be arranged among the peoples of the Big Three?

It may be, as he says, that no agreement can be reached on these fundamentals, and that we will be forced to draw the conclusion that mankind is unteachable. But surely we must at least try; we can do no less than that.

Filling the Vacuum

What we see going on today, in default of agreement, is a vast readjustment of power relations throughout the world, to fill in the vacuum left by the elimination of two of the strongest world powers, Germany and Japan, and of a lesser one, Italy; and the enfeeblement of still a fourth important power, France. This is what has created the problems of Iran, Greece and Spain, and while the Security Council struggles to settle these around the debating table, the play of force goes on inexorably.

I have suggested before in this column that the discussion of Iran had made very little difference in that situation; and that in the deal negotiated by the Soviets in Teheran while the Security Council was talking, and in the coming elections, Russia would secure everything she wanted there. I could ask for no better confirmation of this than the report given by the British Labor M.P. and well-known journalist, Michael Foote, on his return to London this week.

In the past a virulent opponent of Tory foreign policy, Mr. Foote has seen a great light in his visit to Iran. He found that although Ambassador Ala has become the hero of all Iranian patriots by his conduct in New York, nationalist leaders are already running to ground, or being arrested. Foote believes that Russia will virtually control the country after the June 5 elections.

In a contest of naked power, the Russians were bound to win in Iran. They were on the spot, and ready to use force, while we were not. They were still mobilized, physically and mentally, while we had thrown down our arms precipitately, shouting "peace is here."

A very similar development is taking place in Manchuria. It is clear that the Russians were determined to secure control of all, or almost all, of Manchuria, in one way or another. Just as they offered to deal with Germany on Iran in early 1941, so they would probably have dealt with Japan on Manchuria, making substantially the same demands as they are enforcing now through other methods.

The sequence of events goes back to the order given out by the Chinese Communist Radio in Yenan last August, sending four columns through the back country into Manchuria. There have been some minor checks, notably when the U.S. Navy showed such energy in transporting Nationalist armies into the Manchurian borderland just after the Japanese collapse, and in the outcry raised in February when American correspondents went in uninvited and reported the stripping of Manchuria's industry. But the basic plan has been, and is being, carried out.

Manchuria a Salient

Having already extended her right flank through the annexation of Tanna Tuva and control of the vast republic of Outer Mongolia, finally pried away from China last fall, she is engaged in filling in the deep salient in this position by securing control of Manchuria through her satellite Chinese Communists.

She couldn't annex Manchuria outright and maintain good relations, or perhaps any relations, with the United States, which had, besides, atomic bomb bases close at hand and the redoubtable MacArthur in Tokyo. For the same reason she had to allow the Nationalist armies into Mukden—but only after that greatest industrial centre of Asia had been stripped of most of its equipment.

Why she should strip a territory which she intends to take over may puzzle some. The answer seems to be that she knew that her Chinese friends couldn't operate it properly as yet, and she could use the industrial loot to strengthen Siberian industry in the safer hinterland. Mukden represented, after all, a very exposed forward position.

As the situation stands, the Nationalists hold Mukden and the small area between there and the Great Wall, while the Communists are taking over the other seven-eighths of the country. Squeezed between the Soviets in Port Arthur and Dairen, and the Communists in the entire hinterland, and hampered by Russian control of the main railway lines, it may be questioned whether the Nationalist hold on even Mukden will be effective in the long run.

Gain Area Equal to U.S.

The net result will be that in Manchuria and Outer Mongolia (with Inner Mongolia still in doubt) the Soviets stand to gain an area greater than that of the United States. In Europe they are gaining domination over a population equal to that of the United States. That is what the world crisis is about. That is what will be in the minds of the Foreign Ministers as they talk about Trieste and Tripolitania.

There is one—and as far as I can think, only one—major political problem in which the Soviet angle does not figure. That is in the negotiations for Indian independence. They are not going very well. But for once, there is not a single voice raised to blame the British for this. Now it is an entirely Indian affair.

Now it is mainly a matter of getting the Hindus and Moslems to agree on whether there is to be one or two Indias. Argument over this is raging so heatedly that what one might have thought would become the major issue, whether India was to remain within the Commonwealth or leave it, scarcely seems to have come up yet.

Mr. Jinnah insists on a separate Moslem state of Pakistan in the north, and threatens civil war if this is not conceded. Some of his lieutenants go further, and say that the Moslems, who ruled India from the time of the Great Mogul until the British conquest, must again rule the whole country. And he is not the only one who believes that they could, if they set out to do so, for the mass of Hindu peasantry in the south would be as sheep before the warlike Moslem races of the north.

The Holdup in India

It must be admitted that Jinnah has made good, in the recent provincial and national elections, his claim that the Moslem League speaks for all Moslems, better than Congress has made good its claim to speak for all the peoples of India. Jinnah is estimated to have gained 88 percent of the Moslem vote in the election for the national assembly, though this is restricted to a very narrow electorate. But he couldn't carry the Punjab, intended to be one of the key states in Pakistan. And in areas where Moslems and Hindus were fairly evenly mixed, he invariably lost to Congress candidates.

Thus he has quite failed to show any clear dividing line where Pakistan could be cut off from Hindustan. But until agreement can be reached on this question of partition or no partition, no progress can be made on the election, or nomination, of a constitutional congress.

After that must come the first real national election, on a broadened franchise, of an Indian Government and the negotiation of a formal treaty regulating the withdrawal of the British from control, and the assumption of Dominion status within the Commonwealth or complete independence.

Obviously there is a long and difficult row still to hoe in India, and the outcome may become a race between reason and violence, with famine abetting the latter.

NATIONAL TRUST APPOINTMENT

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who has been appointed Treasurer of National Trust Company Limited. Mr. Heeney, a graduate of the University of Toronto, served overseas as a Captain with the 6th Canadian Anti-Tank Regiment, R.C.A. He has been a member of National Trust Company's Investment Department since 1937.

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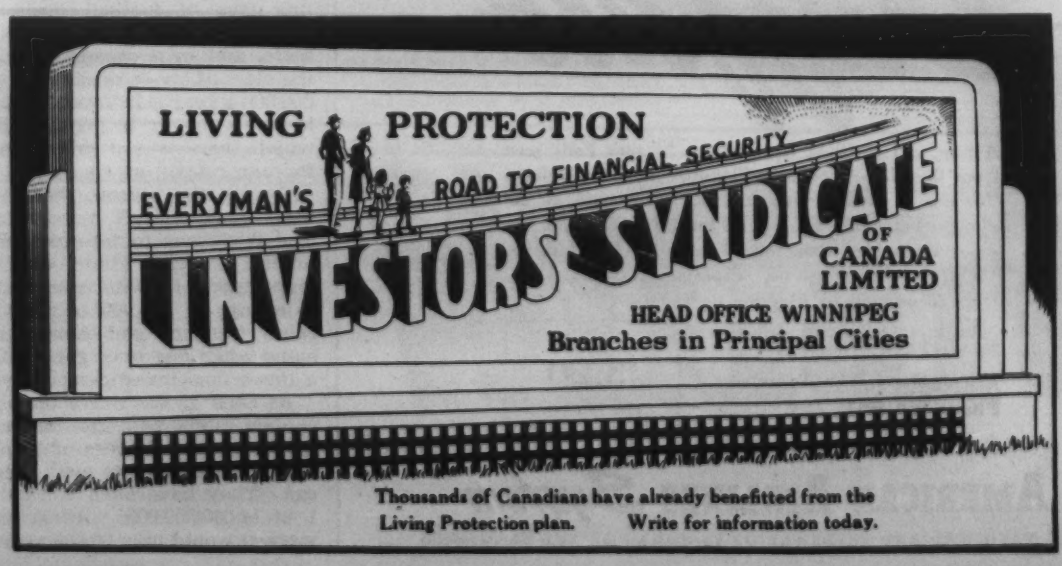
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There's a Way to Make Any Lottery Legal

By P. W. LUCE

Raffles, lotteries and sweepstakes have been officially illegal in Canada for years, but, during the war, many of these managed to get around the law—as long as the net proceeds were for an approved charity, and the promoters included reputable citizens, officials turned a blind eye.

In England, the Irish Sweepstakes, which had been a highly lucrative enterprise for the sponsors for twenty years, closed down during the war, but the Englishman still had his horse racing and the dogs, and, of course, football pools, which, from a small beginning in 1930, have grown to enormous proportions even though the chances of wining big money are one in 14,000,000,000. $250,000,000 is believed to have been spent on football pools yearly and the revenue to the Post Office in this connection was around $10,000,000 a year.

OTTAWA has banned raffles and lotteries, except under certain conditions which savor strongly of preferential treatment.

Churches and agricultural fairs may still invite people to take a chance, provided the prize is not worth more than $50 and has first been offered for sale, a proviso which is no restriction whatever. The permission of local authorities is also required, but there is seldom any difficulty about this.

The prosecution of transgressors is left to the attorneys-general of the provinces. These gentlemen took a lenient view of lotteries in progress on Dec. 30, the day these became illegal. Most of them were allowed to run their course. In British Columbia two months' grace was given to save promoters from heavy financial loss for operational costs and promised prizes — houses, automobiles, war bonds, radios, refrigerators, and other hard-to-get goods.

Broadly speaking, raffles, lotteries, and sweepstakes, have been illegal in Canada for years. During the war the law was very much of a dead letter.

Any organization registered under the Wartime Charities Act could promote a raffle for $50 prizes so long as 75 per cent of the gross proceeds went to some approved charity. There was no limit to the number of $50 prizes, and there was no audit of the books. Most of these small affairs were conducted honestly. A "take" of $2,000 would be considered quite good.

Raffles Skirted Law

Scores of raffles skirted the law. Prizes might run as high as $50,000, but occasionally they didn't measure up to advance notices. In Alberta, a house, advertised as worth $7,500, turned out to be a bungalow with an outside value of $1,500 "because fewer tickets had been sold than anticipated." In other cases there were so many postponements of drawing that the holders of tickets never knew if the drawing really did take place.

One difficulty was that the Post Office banned the sending of unauthorized raffle tickets through the mails. The business had to be done through express companies or banks, which was all right for large transactions, but inconvenient for individual purchases.

In these illegal raffles, most of the sales were made through agents who operated on a 10 per cent commission. Some were satisfied with this. Others neglected to return "unsold" books, pocketing the proceeds.

The buyers of these withheld tickets were out of luck, but as the odds against winning a raffle may be anywhere from one in 10,000 to one in 5,000,000, they probably wouldn't have won anyway.

So long as the net proceeds were for a Good Cause, and the promoters included reputable citizens, officials turned a blind eye on unauthorized raffles. Police rarely took action when a complaint was laid. The number of prosecutions was very limited, and the penalties were light even when a grasping promoter took nearly all the proceeds for himself.

Chinese lotteries, though still running, are not so prevalent as years ago. No white man knew if these were run honestly, but the Orientals did not win all the prizes, though they got nearly all the big ones.

Bingo, which is rampant in Quebec, is actively fostered by the Roman Catholic Church, which also favors lotteries. Tens of thousands of dollars change hands nightly at Bingo, but only twelve games or so can be played in an evening. It is too slow for the real gambler, who prefers barbotte, now under a temporary eclipse in Montreal.

Unless there is a sudden upsurge of morality, the anti-lottery law will be hard to enforce. People love to gamble. Newspapers print only a few of the scores of letters advocating state lotteries for hospitals, veterans' associations, parks, playgrounds, libraries, memorials, and other Good Causes.

Although the operations are usually called raffles, they are nearly all lotteries. The distinction is that a raffle is decided by throwing dice, while the drawing of lots is the determining factor in a lottery.

A sweepstake is based on a horse-race or other sporting event. No Act of Parliament is likely to make any difference to the popularity of sweepstakes in club circles.

World-renowned are the Irish Sweepstakes, now getting under way again, ostensibly run for the benefit of hospitals in Eire which are, by now, the best equipped in the world, having received $70,000,000 as their share.

Subscribers gambled $480,000,000 in the twenty years the Irish Sweepstakes carried on before the war put a temporary stop to this highly lucrative enterprise. Around $227,500,000 was paid out in prizes, and $113,000,000 went out in commissions and expenses. Over $4,000,000 was paid out in stamp duties.

Art Dawe, of Vancouver, won a $325,000 prize 20 years ago. He still has most of it.

Canadians Shared

Several other fairly large prizes have come to Canada, which bought 7.75 per cent of the tickets. Most of the big money, however, went to Great Britain, which had a top record of 68 per cent of the subscriptions. The high figure for the United States was 55 per cent.

At the beginning of the war the average annual takings dropped to $1,666,000 and the promoters quit for the duration.

However, the Englishman was not deprived of his gamble. He still had his horse racing and his dog tracks, and there were over 600 bookmakers listed in the London telephone directory, as well as 450 women who had registered as turf commission agents. It was easy to have a "bob" each way, and hundreds of thousands were doing it regularly.

The greatest development in gambling was in football pools. These started around 1930 on a fairly small scale, and in a decade had got into the class of big business. Up to $250,000,000 a year is believed to have been invested, mostly in penny guesses on which there was a minimum of six for one coupon or entry.

During the season, there were 15 big league football matches a week. The trick was to forecast the result of the games. Those who got all right stood to win from $5,000 up. Winnings of $20,000 to $30,000 were fairly frequent, and there were occasions when one man got $150,000 for a theoretical investment of two cents.

As each of the thirty teams in the contest might win, lose, or draw, the mathematical chances of being right in the fifteen events were astronomical. They have been worked out at 1 in 14,000,000,000. At a coupon a week it would take 80,000 years, more or less, for the law of averages to give the player a win, and his outlay would have amounted to $600,000.

It has been estimated that one half the adult population took part in football pools when these were at their peak. The average investment was a shilling for the unemployed on the dole, and half a crown for the working man with a steady job.

The revenue to the Post Office, through the sale of money orders and stamps, amounted to $10,000,000, and special staffs had to be provided to cope with the football pool traffic.

The men behind these football pools dealt in pennies, but their profits were in pounds. They took a rake-off of 20 per cent of the gross, of which 15 per cent was for expenses very generously computed; this included a 25 per cent commission to agents scattered all over the country. One pool alone had 10,000 agents.

The football pools had the open, or tacit support of most newspapers. They provided real news, especially when a local man won a capital prize. Moreover, the promoters spent $3,000,000 a year in advertising.

Lotteries and raffles are illegal in England, and cash betting is not permitted except on a race track. So, by a saving fiction, the football pools were not lotteries. They required some supposed degree of skill in determining which team would beat which next Saturday, but the real saving clause was that the cash sent in with this week's coupon paid for last

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These are cancer's danger signals

1—Any unusual lump or thickening, especially in the breast.

2—Any irregular or unexplained bleeding.

3—Any sore that does not heal, particularly about the mouth, tongue, or lips.

4—Loss of appetite or persistent unexplained indigestion.

5—Noticeable changes in the form, size or colour of a mole or wart.

6—Any persistent changes in the normal habits of elimination.

Here's hopeful news. These danger signals do *not* invariably mean that you have cancer. They are signs that something is wrong, that you should have an immediate examination by a competent doctor.

At one leading cancer clinic, 88 out of 100 women who came for examination because they recognized a warning sign proved *not* to have cancer. The important fact is *they were examined and relieved of worry*, while the few who had cancer increased their chances of a permanent cure.

There have been tremendous increases in medical knowledge and skill, and many improvements in diagnosis and technical care. But remember, medical science can cure cancer *only* if it is discovered early, before it has a chance to grow or spread.

No medicines can cure cancer. Beware of quacks and those who promise to cure cancer with drugs or other unproved methods.

Only three things can check, destroy, or remove cancer . . . X-rays, radium, surgery, used singly or in combination. *There are no short cuts or substitutes.*

Send for Metropolitan's Free Booklet for further information about cancer. Address your request to Booklet Dept., 46T., Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

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Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has much pleasure in repeating this message on Cancer as a contribution to the work of the Canadian Cancer Society.

week's guess, not for the current estimate. The first week's guess was accepted on credit, but woe to the operator who didn't settle promptly by next Thursday. The promoters had a black list which forever debarred him from trying his luck again anywhere in Britain. The clerks which looked after these details ran into the thousands.

The promoters never used the word "guess," or "estimate" or "forecast." That would have suggested chance.

They used the disarming term "investment."

Most of the smaller pools were eventually swallowed up by the bigger concerns which could guarantee a substantial prize. A player would rather try to win $30,000 than $1,000, for the odds against him are no greater. They're still one in 14,000,000,000 of getting all teams correctly placed, win, lose, or draw.

Newfoundland's Union With Canada Favored

By W. D. B. HACKETT

The writer of this article replies to certain Canadian publications who have suggested that Newfoundland is unworthy of union with Canada. Union would be mutually profitable, says Mr. Hackett, who travelled the length and breadth of the island with the R.C.A.F. during the war; but it cannot be effected without a greater degree of understanding between the two countries.

Newfoundland is revealed as a split personality—the isolated north and the industrialized south in sharp contrast.

THE PEOPLE of Newfoundland will be asked to choose their future form of government some time this year. For the third time in her long history, Newfoundland is discussing the advisability of joining the Dominion of Canada. In order to present a clear picture of the situation to the electorate, the press of the country is devoting much space to the pros and cons. Meanwhile, certain Canadian writers have been presenting Newfoundland to Canadians in a totally derogatory light. Canadian magazine and newspaper headlines have been branding the ancient British colony as "a hopeless slum," "a sick nation" and "a barren bastion." The only conclusion Canadians can draw from such an indictment is that, in incorporating Newfoundland as a tenth province of the Dominion, all the advantages from such a move lie with Newfoundland and all the disadvantages with Canada.

Perhaps such one-sided arguments exist merely to achieve a personally desired result. But, in all fairness, let us see whether there is not something of a balance to the whole issue.

The bulk of the Island lies roughly in the same latitude as that of Canada's Gaspé Peninsula. From there, a thick finger of land, over 150 miles long, reaches to within 30 miles of the Labrador coast. The lavish, Muskoka-like scenery of the south coast thins gradually as we move northward into the rocky barrenness of the Labrador area. A single railway line humps through the sparsely populated midriff of the Island and joins the south-eastern and southwestern extremities. Apart from ocean travel the northern promontory is quite isolated. This lack of communication splits the country into two contrasting aspects of social life.

Admittedly, Newfoundland's northern tundra suffers from rather primitive conditions. Here the fisherman's sole interest is in his own little cove. He commutes between neighboring villages by motor boat in the summer or by dog-team in the winter. Radio, of necessity a battery set, and a fortnightly steamship service operated by the Government are his only means of contact with the outside world.

Much medical and educational work has been carried out in this sector by the famous Grenfell Association with its Newfoundland headquarters in the lovely little town of St. Anthony. The influx of Canadian servicemen during the war helped further to broaden the horizons of these isolated people. I remember certain of the visiting villagers entering our R.C.A.F. barracks in mute surprise. To them our humble abode must have seemed a fairyland, so glittering was our array of electric light bulbs. To the young lads of the area a dip in our bath tub was obviously the thrill of a lifetime.

With all this, the northern Newfoundlander is a hard-working, down-to-earth, thoroughly delightful person. His hospitality is second to none. Yet, his isolated field of vision must remain limited so long as he must contend with the appalling lack of communication; so long as the southern Newfoundlander retains his certain apathy towards the living conditions of his northern brothers.

The heart of the southland is the Avalon Peninsula, eastern terminus of the railroad and location of the capital, St. John's. Here lives over half of the Island's 300,000 population —a fact that precipitates the smug view of many Newfoundlanders that this little peninsula is the real Newfoundland.

Like Nova Scotia

A Nova Scotian fisherman on a visit through the fishing villages of the Avalon Peninsula would in all probability feel quite at home there. He would find a manner of social life that mirrored the same joys, sorrows, habits and customs, that harbored the same cod-and-salt atmosphere of his own Canadian fishing village. Should he visit St. John's, amazing similarities to his own Halifax would at once be discernible. The same sheltered harbor with the city rising steeply from its ship-clustered docking areas, the same preponderance of frame houses, the same beautifully tended parks, even the same diminutive street-cars would all be there for his observant eye.

The lakes, the forests, the fishing villages and industrial towns of Newfoundland bear marked resemblance to the Nova Scotian scene. Yet who would not hesitate to brand our own eastern province with any of the disparaging terms that have been heaped upon Newfoundland?

Dried codfish and newsprint together make up virtually all of the Colony's export trade. Iron ore, however, heads the list of exports to Canada. There is widespread belief that Newfoundland is rich in many natural resources as yet largely untapped, merely awaiting financial aid for their full development. The pulp and paper towns of Cornerbrook and Grand Falls are industrial centres of absorbing beauty and enterprise.

In the midst of Newfoundland's wealth of rollicking folk music may be found a little ditty entitled, "The Anti-Confederation Song." In it is epitomized the traditional scepticism in Newfoundland towards the Confederation issue. In 1869, two years after Canadian Confederation, the Government of Newfoundland appealed in vain to the electorate. Even the pressure of the bank crash in 1895 could not bring the Newfoundlander to accept Confederation. The crisis of 1933, when the country became insolvent, created much discussion but no Government action regarding the Confederation issue. As a result, Newfoundland relinquished her privilege of responsible government and reverted once more to colonial status.

Under recent wartime economy, the country has prospered. However, many of her public men realize that the postwar era is not, and will not, be easy. They foresee the return of depression conditions unless some wealthy country will offer her "economic salvation." At the same time, well over a decade of Government by Commission has increased the Island's desire for a reversion to some form of self-government. One logical answer to both these problems is Confederation with Canada.

Newfoundland needs a big brother to give her responsible government and financial assistance for the full development of her country. Canada needs Newfoundland's strategic position in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—a position that has earned for her the fitting title, "The Front Door to Europe." In addition, 300,000 population overwhelmingly of English, Irish and Scottish stock would not be amiss in the ethnological pattern of Canada's future population.

The balance is there. A greater degree of understanding in the two countries, one for the other, is essential if a healthy union is to be effected.

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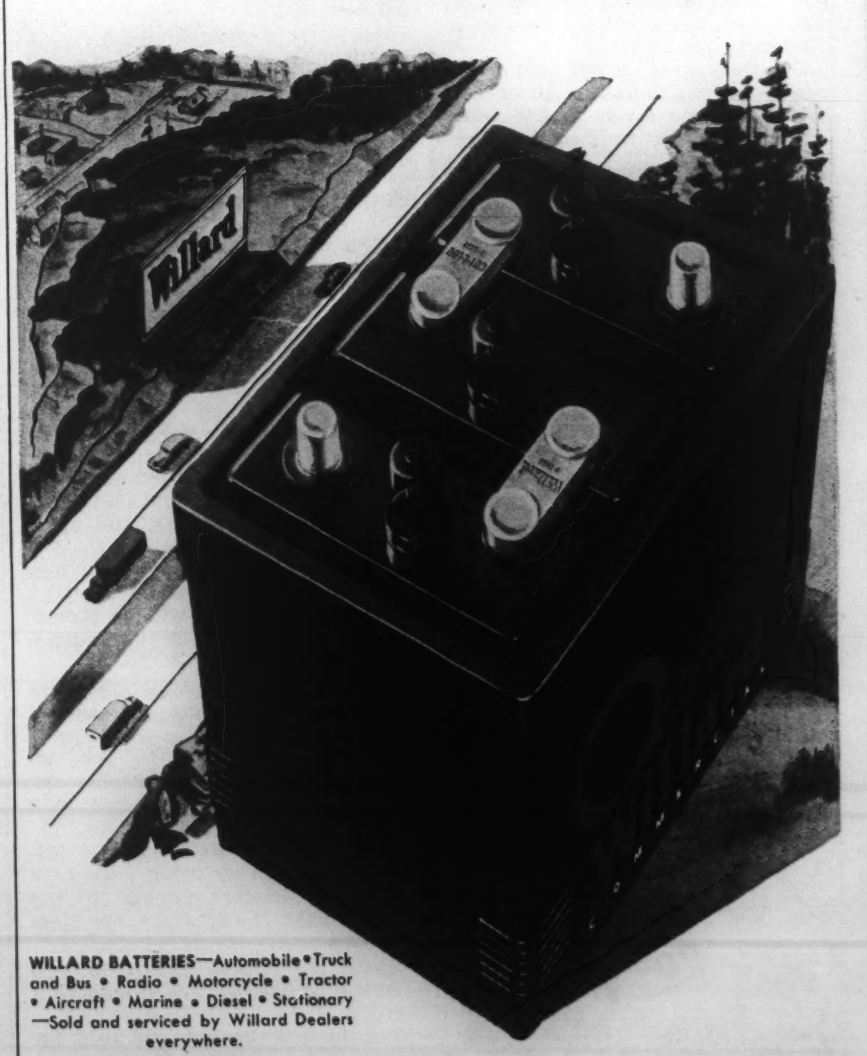

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British Plan to Guard Health of All Ages

By GUY EDEN

Aneurin Bevan, Britain's Minister of Health, recently announced the new National Health Service. This is one of the most comprehensive health schemes to be devised by any nation. The pattern of its purposes and application is clearly stated by this writer with pertinent questions and answers. Especially interesting is the position of the medical profession within the plan, since already considerable opposition has been voiced against it.

London.

WHEN Britain's National Health Service, announced in a recent White Paper, comes into effect — probably at the beginning of 1948 — every man, woman, boy and girl in the land will be entitled to full medical, surgical, dental and optical attention without payment.

Every service, from "Harley-street" specialists to looking after children's teeth will be provided. But those who want special treatment will be able to pay for it and get it from practitioners of their own choice. The Government will provide basic services.

Here, in Question and Answer form, is how the scheme will work:

Is the Government to provide the health service?

Yes, the responsibility is put on the Minister of Health. He has to see that Britain has a comprehensive health service for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness.

Will those people—wives and children — who do not pay into the State insurance scheme get the benefits of the health service?

Yes, the scheme is not confined to those who pay into it. About £32,000,000 will be given to the funds from the National Insurance Fund.

What does the ordinary person have to do about getting into the scheme?

Nothing. Payment of the one stamp, when the new National Insurance Scheme comes into force, will cover the health service, too. All that anyone has to do is to wait for the various parts of the service to operate and then make use of them.

No "getting on the panel"?

Yes, there will be registration with a doctor for ordinary medical attention. But a patient can still go to specialists as well.

Without paying anything more?

With very few exceptions, yes. The exceptions will all be in things that will not affect the health of the patient—"frills" like higher-class apparatus or gold-filled teeth.

What is the total cost of the scheme?

Estimated at £152,000,000 a year. The Government will bear the whole cost of the hospital and specialist services — £87,000,000 a year — and of the family doctor, dentist, chemists' and eye services — £45,000,000 — and about half of the various other services — about £6,000,000.

Is all that a new addition to Government spending?

No, not all of it. The new addition is estimated at £95,000,000 a year.

What are the various services to be available?

Health centres and family doctor services. Personal health advice and treatment by doctors and dentists chosen by the patients?

What about hospital and consultant services?

All forms of general and specialist treatment, for both in- and out-patients, will be provided. The service will be the direct responsibility of the Minister of Health — on a national scale.

Regional Boards

How will this service be run?

Through Regional Boards, consisting of representatives of the hospitals, local authorities and the medical profession.

What about other health services?

Midwifery, maternity and child welfare, health visiting, home nursing, a priority dental service for children, expectant and nursing mothers, domestic help where needed on health grounds, vaccination and immunization, ambulance services, and after-care will all be available.

Spectacles, dentures, other necessary appliances, and all needed drugs and medicines will be provided, too, at hospitals, health centres, clinics and chemists' shops.

Suppose I want special treatment or more comfort—and am willing to pay for it?

Then you can have it. You can have more expensive articles or appliances, or a private room in a hospital.

But suppose I can't afford a private room, however much I need it?

You get it for nothing—if the doctor thinks it necessary for medical reasons.

About the Family Doctor Service —will a patient be able to choose a doctor?

Yes, he will be able to keep his present doctor, if the doctor joins the State service. The main difference will be that the doctor's pay will come from the State instead of the individual patient.

How will the doctors be paid?

They will be under contract to a local Medical Executive Council —not to the Government or the local authority.

About health centres does this mean that all patients will have to go to centres for treatment?

Not necessarily. Doctors can work from their own surgeries if they prefer.

What happens to voluntary and public hospitals?

They are all to be transferred to the control of the Minister of Health. He will run them with the aid of local bodies.

How will the day-to-day work of the service be run?

Local Regional Boards—16 to 20 of them, covering the whole of Britain—will administer the services. Local hospitals will have their own Management Committees largely consisting of the present members.

What about medical schools?

They will be in a special position and will have boards of governors, with a Royal Charter. They will carry on training doctors and nurses, and act as general hospitals as well.

What happens to endowments and gifts made to voluntary hospitals?

It is estimated that these total about £32,000,000. All the hospitals will be cleared of debt and then the money remaining will be divided out among the hospitals, according to need.

Regional Hospital Boards will be able to use the income from the lump sum for special services and improvements.

Will it be possible for anyone to make a gift or leave a legacy to a hospital in future?

They may be made to a Regional Board for the benefit of all the hospitals under its control.

How will specialists stand in relation to the hospitals?

They will be attached to the staffs of the hospitals, but will be free to undertake private practice too.

Are "pay-beds" to go?

Not entirely. Patients will be able to take them when available, at extra cost, but those who really *need* them will have first claim—even if they cannot pay.

There will also be special paybeds where patients can, if they like, pay the whole cost of treatment. But the Minister reserves the right to fix maximum fees.

What doctors may take part in the Family Doctor Service?

All doctors, in the areas where they are already practising. They can still take private patients.

Doctors' Salaries

Will the doctors get salaries?

Yes, basic salaries, to be fixed later. There will also be a payment per head for patients, which will get smaller as the number of patients increases. The idea is to prevent competition between doctors to get more and more patients on their books.

Will all doctors get the same salary?

It can be fixed in relation to their experience and in relation to the area in which they practice. The poorer and less attractive areas will probably carry higher salaries, to make sure that all doctors do not crowd into the pleasant places, leaving the industrial or unhealthy areas "under-doctored."

Is anything else to be done for the "under-doctored" areas?

Yes, all doctors seeking to start new practices will have to get the

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The Bank of Nova Scotia announces that Mr. T. A. Boyles has been appointed Executive Assistant. *

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permission of a Medical Practices Committee—consisting mainly of doctors—which will refuse permission if an area is already well served with doctors. New doctors will thus be "persuaded" to go to less popular areas.

No appeal by the doctor against a refusal?

Yes, there will be right of appeal to the Minister.

Sale of Practices

May a doctor sell his practice?

The plan prohibits the sale of practices by doctors wholly or partly within the scheme.

Does a doctor entering the scheme lose the prospective sale-value of his practice, then?

No. It is estimated that all the practices in Britain, lumped together, have a total sale-value of about £66,000,000. This will be made available by the Government and, as doctors retire or die they or their dependents will receive compensation for the value of their practices.

Nothing before they retire or die?

Each doctor who gives up the right to sell his practice will be given interest on the value of it at the rate of 2¾ per cent a year. In the early years of the scheme, this will cost about £1,500,000 a year.

Will services provided by local councils go on?

Yes, county and county borough councils will continue to provide child-clinics, ambulances, fruit-juice services and so on. They will also provide home-nursing services and health visitors to advise on regaining or maintaining health.

How will the nation-wide service be coordinated?

The Minister of Health will have a Central Health Services council to advise him on general administration. Doctors, dentists, nurses and other members of the medical profession will be represented on the council and so will local authorities and hospitals. Committees will deal with special aspects of the service.

What about vaccination?

Compulsory vaccination is to be abolished. But local authorities will provide, free, vaccination and immunisation for all who ask.

Any pensions for doctors, nurses and other hospital staffs?

The Minister may set up contributory pension schemes.

Suppose these people are "redundant"?

They will be entitled to employment in some other sphere, or to compensation if they lose their jobs.

• •

Midget Submarine Was No Picnic

By J. B. S. HALDANE

During the war, scientists were often called upon to undergo severe tests to find out just how much humans could stand under abnormal circumstances. Professor Haldane was shut up in a dummy midget submarine for two days in order to test the capabilities of men under such confined conditions. He also had to try getting out under water, and these experiences convinced him of the outstanding qualities of the crews which afterwards manned these midget submarines.

DURING the war, men were exposed not only to enemy action, but to extremes of heat and cold in the Tropics and Arctic, to high pressure under water and to low pressure in the sky, to vibration, noise and carbon monoxide in tanks, and to many other abnormal conditions.

It was the business of a physiologist to determine the breaking point of human beings in such predicaments. We left it to psychologists to try to make them more comfortable.

In 1940 my advice was asked on midget submarines. There were two different physiological problems. The crew had to stay many hours in a very small space. And one of them might have to get out under water to cut a hole in a steel net guarding an enemy harbor, or to fix a bomb below an enemy ship; he then had to get back again. The whole crew might have to abandon ship if they could not get home after doing their job.

The first problem was not really a physiological one. The answer was known, and I merely had to demonstrate it to the executive officers concerned.

My colleague, Dr. Case, and I were shut up in a "mock-up" of the cabin, and its escape compartment for two days. The thing was built of steel plates, and had a total volume of 100 cubic feet. You could nearly stand up in the cabin, and there were benches at the sides. One of us at a time could lie down by putting his feet in the escape chamber.

There were no sanitary conveniences, as the force pump, an essential component in a submarine had not been fixed. However, we had electric light and a telephone, both rather intermittently.

We got into our mock-up on a winter afternoon of the blitz era; we were screwed up like so much shrimp paste in a jar, lifted by a crane, and lowered to the bottom of Portsmouth Harbor.

A resting man uses about half a cubic foot of oxygen per hour. So we were using up between one and two per hour of the 21 cubic feet in our ship. This meant that we could last for about three hours before enough oxygen was used up and enough carbon dioxide accumulated to make us feel uncomfortable.

We had a couple of oxygen cylinders, some boxes of soda-lime to absorb the carbon dioxide, and two gas analysis apparatus. The water from our breath condensed on the walls, and we could not escape being dripped on, so we were wet as well as cold.

After a few hours a warship made such a violent wash that we came adrift from one of our anchors, and the floor was tilted at an angle which made gas analysis difficult. Our telephone contact said it was a Free French destroyer exceeding the harbor speed limits, but he may have been saving the reputation of the British Navy.

We were hauled up in the middle of the night. Perhaps owing to an air-raid which was on at the time the crane jammed, and we swung about for some time; but we completed our test ingloriously on shore.

We kept a log of the foulness of the air, and showed that, if the gas analysis apparatus failed a man could judge when oxygen was needed by the fact that a match would not burn, and tell when carbon dioxide must be absorbed, by his own slight panting. We completed our 48 hours with a good deal of oxygen in hand, rather cold and stiff, but quite capable of doing a job of work.

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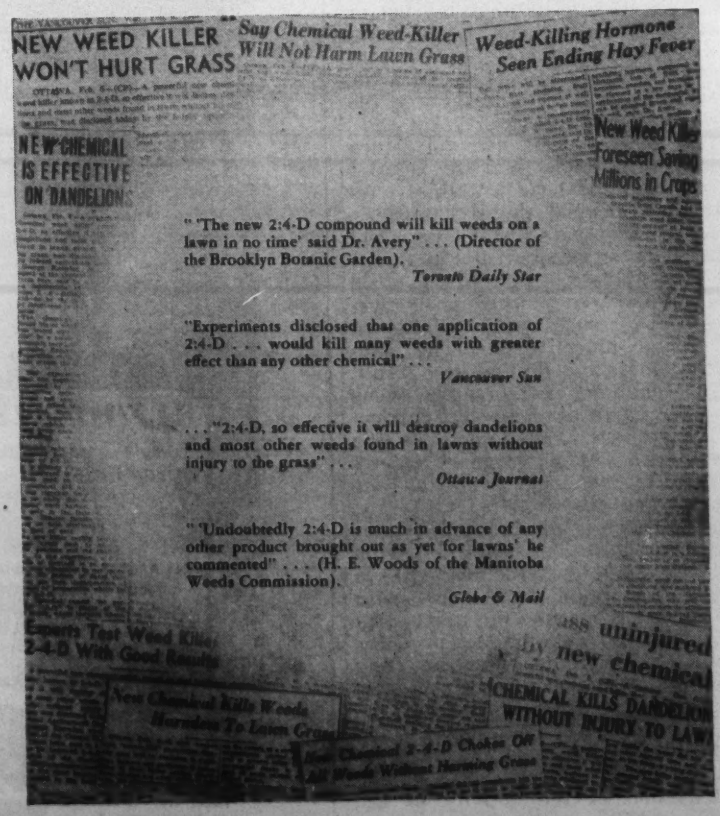
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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Condition of Veins Now Thought to Determine Man's Vitality

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

THE almost universal belief that a man is as old as his arteries may have to be changed to one that the condition of a man's veins also determines the state of his vitality.

The veins have been an almost neglected field for scientific research, but recent inquiries are likely to cause them to receive an increasing amount of attention, since they indicate an interesting solution to some medical mysteries.

Dr. W. C. Hueper, of the Warner Institute for Therapeutic Research, presented at the recent meeting of the American Society for Experimental Pathology, held at Atlantic City, the first experimental evidence of the course followed through the body of an infection that starts in the teeth.

Using animals as subjects, Dr. Hueper implanted germs in the root canals of healthy teeth and observed that in the resulting focus of infection germs of many kinds held a convention, newcomers joining the ranks of those injected. The germs did not remain at the roots of the teeth but travelled through the blood vessels, eventually attacking the walls of the jugular veins where they set up a state of chronic inflammation.

It has been a matter of general knowledge to the medical profession that infected teeth cause ill effects throughout the body. It was the general belief that the widespread effects were caused by toxins, or poisonous substances, that were generated in the tooth infections and carried by the blood to other parts of the body. Removal of the teeth was usually advised with the expectation that when the pus sacs were taken out the cause of the trouble would be eliminated. Improvements were usually observed. Too frequently the improvements in the patients' condition were slight, long delayed and of such small magnitude that there was some doubt whether infected teeth had caused the trouble.

Dr. Hueper's experiments demonstrate that the doctors were right in suspecting the infected teeth as the cause of the trouble, but that treatment of the teeth did not cover the whole situation because the original infection had spread to the veins and from this point of operation were producing effects just as serious as those resulting from the original infection.

Existence of chronic inflammation of the jugular veins as a specific disease entity was recognized by Dr. Otto Meyer, a New York physician, who described it in medical journals in 1937. He declared infection of the teeth and tonsils were its primary cause. Dr. Hueper's researches, however supplied the first experimental evidence that tooth infections can cause infections of the jugular veins.

Not Disease of Old Age

An exhaustive inquiry into arteriosclerosis, the so-called hardening of the arteries, was made recently by Dr. Hueper, who published his findings in a series of six articles in "The Archives of Pathology." An important net result of his researches is the conclusion that arteriosclerosis is not a disease of old age but is brought about by conditions acting during the major part of life and they are independent of the aging process.

There is a belief generally held in the medical profession that, if one should be fortunate in avoiding other disease causing death, unusual longevity would not be achieved because every person would inevitably experience the degeneration processes of cancer or arteriosclerosis.

A very definite opposite viewpoint is held by Dr. Hueper as a result of his reseaches. He stated: "Cancer and arteriosclerosis are definite disease phenomena and not physiologic or pathologic manifestations of old age. The fact that the means at one's disposal are defective and in part irrational does not detract from the validity of the foregoing statement but should provide inspiration for the development of improved measures."

In some persons arteriosclerosis develops in the thirties, while many old persons exhibit no signs of it. More than 40 per cent of all deaths are due to diseases of the heart or circulatory system.

"Condition of the arteries and veins determines the physiological age of a person," said Dr. Hueper.

Flow of Blood Cut Down

When an infection develops in the veins the walls of the blood vessels thicken by an excess growth of the cells, which act similarly to rust or mineral deposits in a water pipe, thereby reducing the size of the opening in the pipe and cutting down the flow of water. In the veins it is the flow of blood that is cut down.

The jugular veins are the return pipes for the blood that the arteries carry from the head. With the return pipes clogged, the organs in the head must operate on a lower level of activity on account of the abnormal accumulation of venous blood and an increased pressure on the tissues. Under such conditions, known as chronic phlebitis, headache, nausea, dizziness and fatigue may result.

The condition can spread to veins in other parts of the body, particularly the legs, and sometimes the arms. The other organs chiefly affected by the clogged veins are the kidneys and heart.

Dr. Hueper is of the opinion that rheumatic infections, particularly in children may be associated with a phlebitic condition of the veins. Also that arthritis may be the result of a previous rheumatic infection. His recent observations demonstrating how the jugular veins can become infected point the way to preventative measures that will reduce the incidence of such disease as rheumatoid arthritis.

Reduction of the activity of the brain, which exercises so many administrative controls throughout the body, would appear to be a most important fundamental effect of the phlebitic condition of the jugular veins, as it would not only lower the level of mental activity but also the level of physiological activity of almost all the organs. Simultaneously, the infections in the veins distribute toxins which interfere with the normal operations of many organs. Infections of the veins, therefore, can determine the level of physiological activity of the body as a whole or the physiological age, even though the causative disease is not in any way associated with old age.

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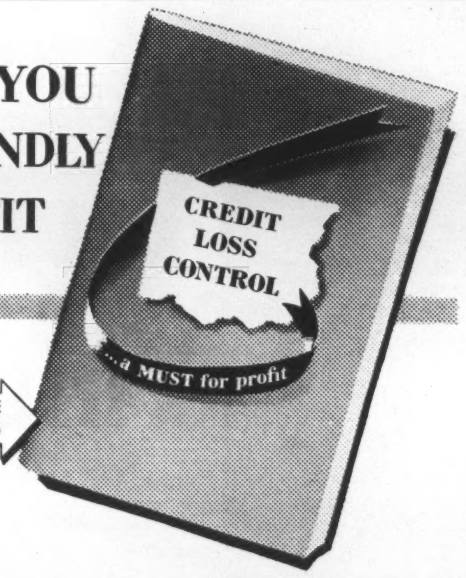

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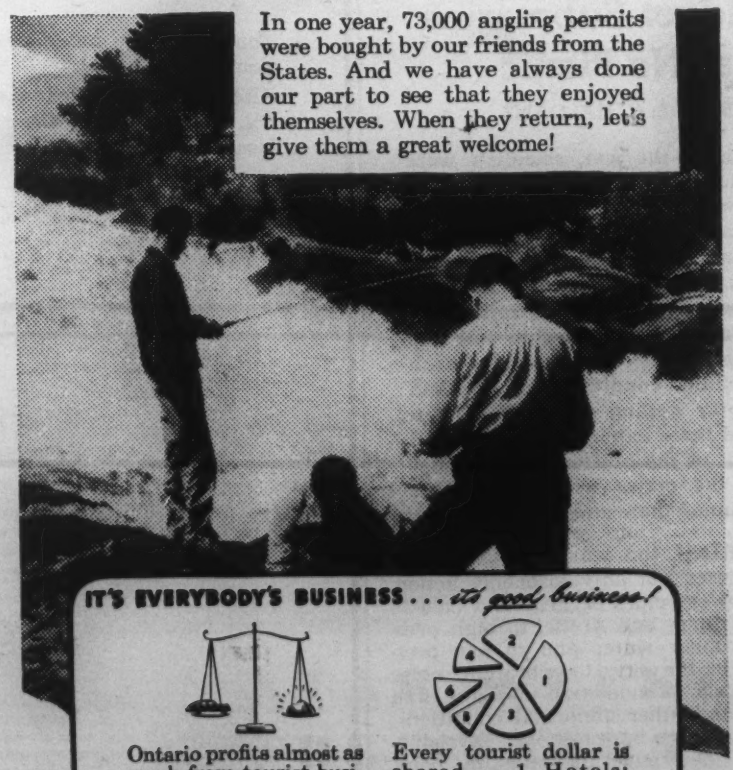

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Francis Hardy, Lover of Books, Is Parliamentary Librarian

By DOROTHY ANNE MACDONALD

IF you go to the Citizens' Library in Halifax, N.S., and ask the kindly, grey-haired librarian if she remembers a young boy, Francis Hardy, she will reply readily.

"From the time he was a little boy until he went away," she will say, "he came into this library every day, carrying away armloads of books for himself and his father, who was a great reader too."

Not much wonder then that Francis Hardy, the lover of books from his childhood, is to-day Parliamentary Librarian. He was appointed to that position in February, 1944. He is the fourth man to occupy the position of Parliamentary Librarian in Canada. He is the first civil servant promoted solely on his own merits to the office of Parliamentary Librarian. Up until Mr. Hardy's time all appointments were political. The Civil Service Acts of 1908 introduced competitive examinations which now take the place of political patronage.

Mr. Hardy considers himself a Canadian although he was actually born in England in 1890. At the age of two he was brought to Halifax, N.S. His father was in the service of the British army.

Francis grew up in the seaport of Halifax, a rather lonely boy who loved the sea and his books. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than discussing with his father the autobiographical novels of George Henry Borrow (English traveller and author) or the latest book reviews from London.

Even before he attended Morris Street school he had begun to read widely. Consequently he found himself much further advanced in literature and history than in arithmetic. In his teens he attended the Halifax academy.

While he was a student at Dalhousie University he dreamed of writing some day. His essays took first place in the class; his poems appeared in the school papers.

HE left Dalhousie in 1915. There was no time for books or writing then. The first world war had shaken the corners of the British Empire. Francis Hardy put on his khaki suit, joined the cyclist corps of the Canadian army and sailed for the battle fields of Eurpoe. For over two years he saw death and suffering unlike anything he had ever read about in his many books.

He returned to Canada in 1917. He still loved books, but he no longer wanted to write. The war had been long; it was not over even then. For a year he was employed by the Department of National Defence. In 1919 he took the Second Division examinations held by the Civil Service Commission. As a result he received a letter asking him to report to Dr. Griffin, the Parliamentary Librarian.

The name Parliament rather awed him; so he put on his best clothes, brushed his hair carefully—"Nowadays," he says, "I only have to comb it"— and went up to the Hill. Dr. Griffin said to him, "If you have any ambition you will get out of the Civil Service. You have no future here." To this Mr. Hardy replied, "Well, sir, I love books. I should like to try for a while."

"Very well, then," Dr. Griffin snapped. "You have a gentlemanly appearance, which is all that is necessary for the position." So Mr. Hardy became a cataloguer and advanced from one position to another until in 1936 he became assistant librarian.

The appointment of Parliamentary Librarian was open for six years after the vacancy created by the death of the Hon. Martin Burrell. During that time Mr. Hardy took all duties of Parliamentary Librarian, thereby fitting himself for the position.

Mr. Hardy's marked ability in reference work and book selection

—*Photo by Karsh*

FRANCIS HARDY

is recognized by the Members of Parliament, research writers, civil servants and others privileged to use the parliamentary library. Although Mr. Hardy is responsible only for the administration and operation of the Library of Parliament, which has a staff of around twenty employees, he very often finds books or does research work for those using the library.

Throughout his long experience in the library he has become accustomed to urgent requests for information. During one of his first nights on duty a page from the House of Commons rushed in with a note... "I want immediately the national debts of every country in the Empire," signed Arthur Meighen. Mr. Hardy was alone, untrained at the time, and had an awe almost amounting to fear of Arthur Meighen. But he found the information. Occurrences like this helped him to gain confidence in himself.

At that time the library had on its staff a very mannerly man, who, nevertheless, could neither read nor write. This Napoleon, as he was called, was regarded outside the library as a literary figure. Mr. Hardy recalls how one day he saw Napoleon approach two wives of cabinet ministers as they entered the library and heard him say:

"The library is rather charming, don't you think?" They talked vivaciously for some time; then one of the ladies asked if she might see a copy of Blunt's Diaries.

CERTAINLY," said Napoleon. "Mr. Hardy will get you that. Mr. Hardy, will you get Mrs. Blank the book she wants?" When Mr. Hardy returned with the book she thanked him, shook hands with Napoleon and left. Mr. Hardy says, "I don't know how soon afterwards she discovered that the Hon. Martin Burrell was chief librarian and that Napoleon was at the bottom of the list."

In those days temporary political appointments for sessions only were made. One of the appointees came to Mr. Hardy and said, "I can find Mill on Logic, but not 'Mill on the Floss'." Another asked, "Mr. Hardy, who wrote Gray's 'Elegy'?" Since 1922 when the library staff was reclassified, the qualifications and ability of the staff have been increasing steadily.

Mr. Hardy has a private library of his own branching off from the main rotund library. His room has a pleasant friendly appearance with a few chosen books on the natural grained shelves lining two walls. As he sits at his desk he can look out the window over the Ottawa River and beyond to the Gatineau Hills. Heavy wine drapes on the windows add a touch of color to the room.

The signed pictures on the walls reveal how dearly Mr. Hardy holds the poet in his heart. One picture shows the English poet, Rupert Brooke, and Duncan Campbell Scott in the latter's garden, July, 1913. Inscribed on the pictures are the words: To my friend Francis A. Hardy. Another picture shows Mr. Leonard Brockington and the poet John Masefield in Masefield's garden in 1942.

Mr. Hardy has trouble finding space for the 500,000 volumes which are now the property of the Canadian Parliamentary Library. Originally it was intended only for a legislative reference library. Mr. Hardy says, "If a National Library were built we could give it 200,000 books as a nucleus. This would relieve our library, which contains twice as many books as it should for the available space."

Such a library would be responsible for seeing that the complete printed record of the country is kept. As it is, Canadian editions go out of print and are soon quite unobtainable.

It is doubtful if anyone would want to see the parliamentary library changed. It is the only section of the original Parliament Buildings which escaped the fire early in February, 1916. Its formal opening dates back to March 27, 1876. As one crosses the squeaking floor built of Canadian woods and gazes at the white marble statue of Queen Victoria in the centre, one feels a sense of pride in the young but Canadian tradition. It is a circular room, its ceiling forming a great dome, partially made of glass. To get to the upper galleries one mounts two flights of steps.

MR. Hardy says, "It is a treasure house of delightful discoveries. I am very happy here. People come to us for information and no matter how little or how much we provide of what they want they are always grateful. When we run down some simple little fact for them they exclaim, 'How clever you are!' Yet when they ask their chemist for a certain drug they take it as a matter of course when he provides it. I think perhaps the quiet of a library breeds friendliness. The love of books is a bond that draws together all classes and ages."

Mr. Hardy it not a joiner of clubs. He shuns the limelight, which is part of an executive position. He prefers to spend his time with his wife and two daughters. Anne and Judith attend Lisgar Collegiate. Occasionally he can be found among his friends at the University Club. He attends St. Barnabas Church.

For several summers Mr. Hardy has taken his wife and daughters to Prince Edward Island. There the family thoroughly enjoy themselves swimming in the ocean or lying on the warm sand dunes. "No, there is no place like the sea for a holiday," says Mr. Hardy.

Mr. Leonard Brockington, well-known radio speaker, came into Mr. Hardy's room while we were talking. After a hearty exchange of greeting Mr. Brockington seated himself and began looking over his notes, while Mr. Hardy went off to find the books wanted by Mr. Brockington. Mr. Hardy could have sent an aide for the books but he knew where they could be found and to save time he went for them himself.

Such consideration for others explains why Mr. Brockington says, "I have never heard anyone say an unkind word about Mr. Hardy."

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IN Oklahoma City, in a talk he titled "Bughum" ("humbug, backwards"), Arch Obler, veteran radio writer, paid his respects to radio: "An amazing assortment of evasions, half-truths, and untruths activate the kilocycles. Radio actresses whose only acquaintance with hose washing is an occasional rinsing of nylons in a hotel bedroom stand before microphones and read 'authentic testimonials' about soap flakes. Tremendous cigarette campaigns are concocted out of nothingness."—*Time* Magazine.

Montevideo Has Beauty And Social Reforms

By DALE TALBOT

Dale Talbot, a Canadian writer whose articles on various South American topics have appeared in previous issues of SATURDAY NIGHT, reports this time on his visits to Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, South America's smallest republic. He finds the city charming and friendly and intensely pro-British, and he says that the nation as a whole supports a strong socialistic program.

Readers will recall that it was heroic Uruguay which, although defenceless, turned away the German pocket battleship Graf Spee in December, 1939, thus forcing the crew to scuttle it in the River Plate.

IT'S an hour from Buenos Aires to Montevideo by seaplane, an old German Junkers that creaks in the wind and often makes the River Plate crossing a scant hundred feet above the muddy waves. The trip costs the equivalent of nine Canadian dollars and, with nothing but brown water beneath, isn't an inspiring flight; but since it's quicker than the boat, and a lot less trouble, on each of the three occasions that I've gone from Argentina to Uruguay I've travelled this way.

I am very fond of Montevideo. It's not as exciting as Buenos Aires or Rio, it's not surrounded by the magnificent scenery of Santiago and it hasn't the intrigue of old Lima, but it's still one of my favorite places. In fact, if I had to live in South America for the rest of my life I'd want it to be here in this capital city of Uruguay.

"Monty" is a friendly place and very pro-British. Photographers display photos of visiting English sailors and Merchant Marine seamen. During the war, every movie house maintained a box marked with a Union Jack into which patrons dropped coins to buy Spitfires for the R.A.F. There's a *Playa de los Ingleses*—English Beach—and a shop called "Ye Olde English Shoppe" where nothing but Spanish is spoken. "Tram" drivers are called "conductors" and the conductors are "guards." Huge diesel buses, made in England, come in never-ending streams at rush hours and traffic is controlled by polite, English-trained policemen who salute when you ask a question. Afternoon tea is a must for Monty's upper-bracket citizens and the city has a "futbol" team which beat visiting English experts and also won the world's championship one year.

Montevideo's beaches are its magic attraction. Wide, with fine white sand, they draw smart visitors from as far away as Chile and Northern Brazil. The summer social season, which means December 8 to the end of March, brings, in addition, 20,000 visitors from Argentina who are tired of their own, less glamorous beaches in Buenos Aires. They share the sands and the palm trees with Uruguayans, laughing and playing beneath a cloudless blue sky and at night dancing outdoors with the bright constellations of Southern skies above.

Casino Crowded

At the casinos, hundreds of thousands of pesos can change hands nightly and chips worth as much as fifty and one hundred dollars are common. Smartly-gowned women and their escorts sip cocktails in geranium-scented patios, and the ultra-swank beach hotels—I counted fifty-two of them within reasonable range of Montevideo—do a thriving business.

An item of personal attraction in Montevideo was a place called the Club Ateneo on 18th of July Avenue. They served light refreshments and various drinks, alcoholic and otherwise, but I doubt if very many people were specially lured by any of these items. It was the club's orchestra that kept the place crowded. During my visits it consisted of a 7-piece Brazilian outfit with a charming girl singer.

From a raised-up alcove their music blasted down upon the unprotected crowd and I have never heard anything louder in my life. When this band was playing softly you could make yourself heard by yelling rather vigorously, but once they got going you didn't have a chance. Waiters couldn't take orders and it was impossible to hear what companions at the same table were saying. A loudspeaker system took care of remote corners so that no one felt left out of things, and at the same time it made retreat impossible. Once having entered the place you had to stick it out. It was an ordeal, of course, but an intriguing ordeal and an hour or so at the Club Ateneo always made me feel a bit like a Spartan.

This love of intensely loud music is common all over Latin America but I must admit that this orchestra set some sort of doubtful record. The band attracted such an audience that it had to stop playing at intervals so that people would finish eating and drift away, but despite this many stayed all evening spending only a few centésimos for a cup of coffee.

You might note that "centésimos" because it's strictly Uruguayan, nearly all the rest of South America preferring centavos. However, Uruguay's basic unit of currency is the peso, the same as it is in a number of Latin American countries. But Uruguay's peso is one of the most valuable of the lot. It's worth more than 50 cents in Canadian money so that each centésimo, of which there are 100 in a peso, is worth about half a cent in our money. This unit is of sufficient value to make it worth issuing coins of small denominations which would be absent in a country like Chile, for example, where a peso is only worth three cents.

Size of Toronto

Montevideo is about the same size as Toronto. Its avenues and streets are spacious and its Rodo Park is one of the biggest and most attractive parks I've seen in South America. Shops are modern and well-stocked so that the city can best be described by calling it a miniature Buenos Aires.

It is very clean and so up-to-date that its police department and the emergency trucks of the street car company and water works are radio equipped. I explored Monty very thoroughly and while there are poor districts there is nothing that even begins to approach the slums of some Canadian cities.

Until a few years ago Montevideo boasted of the highest building in all South America, the 24-storey Palacio Salvo. Then Buenos Aires threw up slightly-higher Edificio Kavanaugh, an ultra-modern apartment building.

But Uruguay's capital still maintains a feature calculated to put it ahead of Buenos Aires in the opinion of many, and that's its fine weather. Although it is near to Buenos Aires, the climate is much more agreeable.

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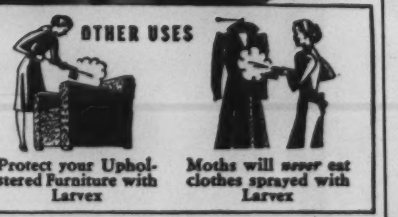

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If you are improving or building a home, ask your Hydro for the booklet "Adequate Wiring for the Postwar Electric Homes of Canada."

It doesn't get nearly as hot in summer, and the intense humidity that can make Buenos Aires so unpleasant is absent. In wintertime it seldom goes even to freezing.

It can be a bit windy at times because of the flatness of the territory and nearness of the ocean, but this feature is in no way objectionable. There is, as a matter of fact, a certain element that finds precisely the reverse to be the case. On such days, members of this school congregate at the point where 18th of July Avenue joins Plaza Independencia, scientifically calculated to be the windiest corner in town. As senoritas pass they are studied with interest and the rest can be left to the imagination.

It is, however, worth mentioning that these Latin gallants have added a certain refinement to their art which raises it somewhat higher than that of the Canadian whistler or whoo-whooer. When extreme beauty passes at close range they feel obliged to comment accordingly, and while the practice is scarcely one that would be supported by Emily Post, the cleverness of some of their spur-of-the-moment observations makes them worth recording, which, of course, they are in the heart of many an aloof chica. I heard one man say, after seeing an attractive young lady in a completely green outfit, "Por Dios! If she's that lovely when she's green, what will she look like when she's ripe?"

The Republica Oriental del Uruguay, to use its official name, broke with the Axis on January 25, 1942. But long before that, as we must never forget, was the famous Graf Spee incident when Germany's pocket battleship was forced to scuttle itself in the muddy, brown waters of the River Plate. When one recalls those dark, grim days and the fact that Britain was soon to fight alone, the bravery and loyalty of tiny Uruguay can scarcely be underestimated. Even today in Monty one can buy, for 25 cents, sets of eight photographic postcards depicting the sinking of the German warship.

Loyal to Allies

Equally indicative of loyalty to the Allied cause was Uruguay's response to the death of President Roosevelt. I was in Montevideo on that tragic April 12 and I still have my copy of La Razon's special edition. "*Hoy ha muerto el Pte. F. Roosevelt,*" says the great double headline in letters nearly five inches high. . . . Today has died President F. Roosevelt. While next day, across the river in Argentina's capital, I could find no paper with headline-type bigger than three-quarters of an inch. All Uruguay was shocked at the president's passing, and while officially Argentina's response was the same, outward manifestations of sorrow were far less and vandals damaged wreaths laid in memory of the American president on George Washington's monument in a local park.

The population of Uruguay is only a little more than two million, and in area this smallest republic in Latin America is less than twice as big as Newfoundland. Notwithstanding, it has a program of state socialism unique in the western hemisphere. A 48-hour week has been in force since November 17, 1915. Old-age pensions started about 1919, and a public works and housing scheme, care for mothers, free medical treatment for the poor and workers' compensation are only a few of its other projects.

Elementary education has been free and compulsory since 1877. Free graduate courses in engineering, medicine, law, architecture and similar professions are available, even the necessary books being lent to students. Free post-graduate courses maintain a high standard of efficiency and special schools train the handicapped.

In the matter of employment several points worth mentioning are that a minimum wage for farm workers has been established and that holidays with pay are compulsory for all. Sick benefits exist, also, and humane legislation protects workers by means of such regulations as José Batlle's "law of the chair," which, long before such things were even thought of in other South American countries, provided that all female workers must have stools on which to sit.

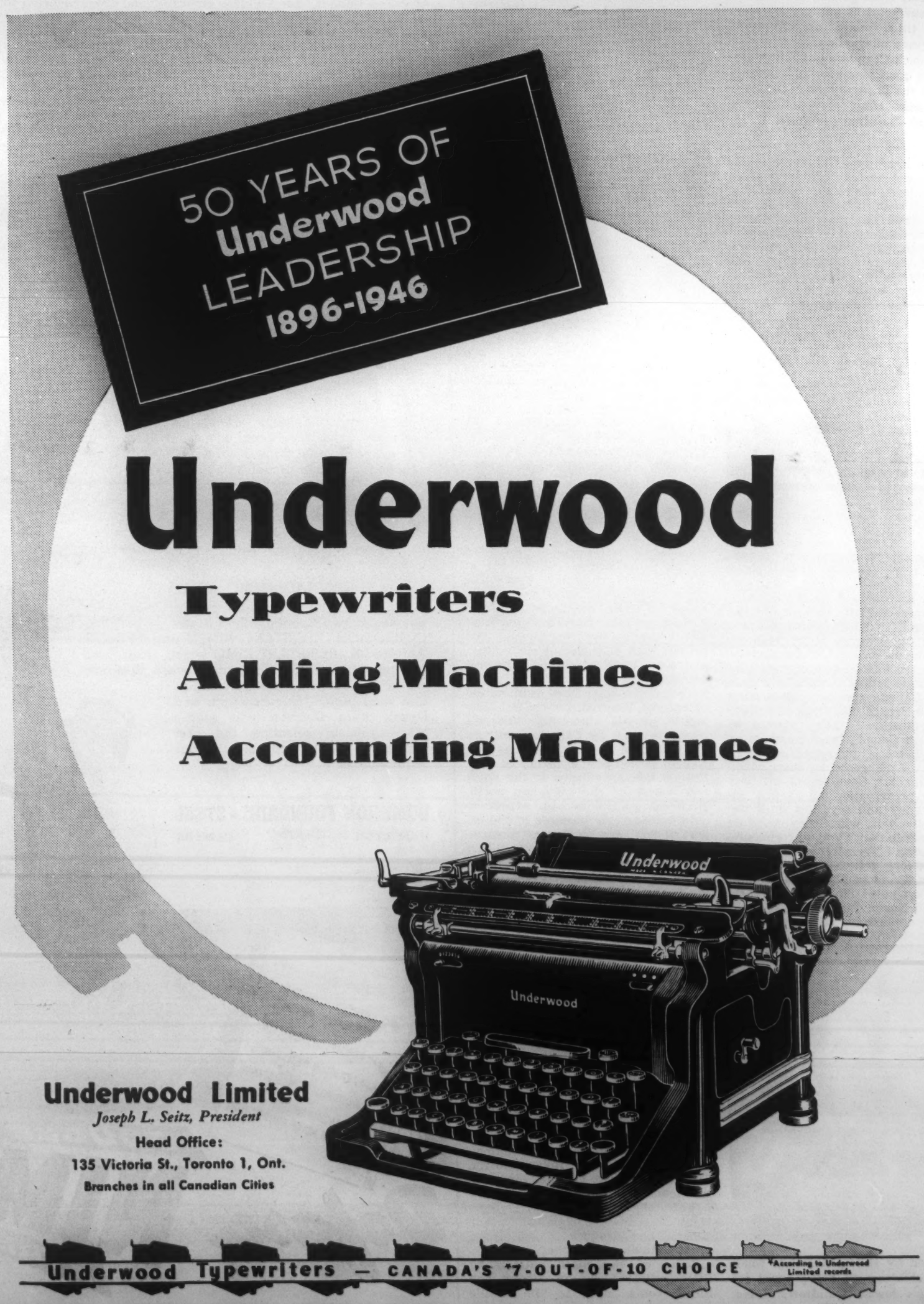
Uruguay's government employees work only half of each day. So do some Canadian government employees, of course, but in the Uruguayan case it is by official consent, the afternoons being free in the summer, and the mornings in the winter.

In Uruguay the state has a monopoly on cement, alcohol and fuel. It owns and operates electric plants, radio stations, fisheries and meat packing houses. In the category of more unusual possessions comes a night club, a symphony orchestra and a ballet group. Banking is controlled by the state and all forms of insurance are an exclusive government monopoly. As an incidental enterprise, the government makes and sells *cana*, a cheap rum.

It also operates hotels and during one of my visits I stayed in one of these, the Parque Hotel. I found its major advantage to be that one was assured of fair charges. There was no tendency on the part of employees to take advantage of foreigners. Uruguay's government also operates overnight hostels and tourist places, and it sees that clean, pleasant restaurants and refreshment stands are established at places which private enterprise might neglect for lack of customers, such as at points of historic interest, which might be slightly removed from cities and towns.

Montevideo got its name from a hill close to the city, the only rise in the landscape for hundreds of miles above the estuary. Upon seeing this hill, the lookout on Magellan's flagship in 1519 cried, "I see a mountain," and from his cry came "Montevideo." But don't tell any Chileans that Monty's little hill is a *montana*, or they'll roar with laughter and tell you some stories about real mountains.

Some of the skilled dancers of Uruguay's state ballet group rehearsing.



Quebec Publishers Now Have World Markets

By W. E. GREENING

The fall of France in June, 1940, left French-Canadian publishers the sole agents for publishing works in French. With commendable enterprise they accepted the challenge and throughout the war made remarkable progress. New publishing houses were set up in Montreal and Quebec; others were enlarged. French classics were reprinted by the thousands. Again internationally known French writers were able to sell their manuscripts. Local and foreign markets were greatly developed. In four years 50 million copies—1500 titles—were printed in the Province of Quebec.

French-Canadian publishers deserve great credit for (1) keeping alive the flame of French culture; (2) stimulating the growth of French-Canadian literature.

FEW persons in English-speaking Canada or in the United States, outside of the professional book trade, are aware of the very great progress that has been made by book publishing in French-Canada since the outbreak of the Second World War. Prior to 1939 publishing in the Province of Quebec was in an exceedingly anemic state. French-speaking Canada was a literary colony of France just as English-speaking Canada is still a literary dependency of Great Britain and the United States. Most of the books in French sold in Quebec were either published in France or were reprints of French works by Montreal dealers. Little effort was made to encourage or publicize native French-Canadian literary talent. Success was exceedingly difficult for the French-Canadian author from the financial standpoint unless he was able to build up a reputation and market for his works in France.

The fall of France in June, 1940, created an abrupt and startling change in this situation. For the first time in their history as a people, the French-Canadians were almost cut off from access to French books and were thrown back on their own literary resources. French publishing was threatened with complete extinction. The French-Canadian publishers rose to the occasion nobly, responding to the message of Prime Minister King to the French-Canadian people: "The tragic fate of France lays upon French-Canada the duty of bearing high the French traditions of culture and civilization." They started to publish in Canada large numbers of works formerly published solely in France. Arrangements were made with Canadian Government officials for the preservation of French authors' rights and royalties until the end of the war, when they could be made over to their rightful recipients. Well-known French writers and scholars took refuge on this side of the Atlantic from Nazi tyranny and were compelled to publish their works in North America.

At the same time, the other French-speaking and reading countries in the world were placed in much the same situation as French-Canada by the fall of France. Before the war there had always been a large market for books in French in the countries of Central and South America — Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Mexico — lands where native culture has always been strongly influenced by French trends in all the arts. Here were suddenly opened to French Canadian publishers new markets whose vast possibilities they were not slow in grasping. During the past five and a half years, they have built up an extensive export trade in most of the South and Central American countries, in the French colonies of North Africa, in Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Turkey, the Belgian Congo, the other British Dominions and France itself, now that the trade barriers between Canada and the continent of Europe are being removed.

International in Scope

The field of activity of French-Canadian publishing is thus becoming truly international in range. Edition Fides, one of the Montreal houses, has established branches in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and in Paris. André Dessault and Paul Peledeau, the directors of the new Montreal publishing firm of Editions Variétés, stated recently that they are receiving manuscripts in French from authors in Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Egypt, Greece and Syria. When communications are fully restored, they expect to receive some from Rumania. Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Poland and other Eastern European countries where French cultural influence is strong. A French-Canadian publisher recently received an order from the French Government officials in Washington for books to be shipped to North Africa. Allied prisoners in enemy concentration camps during the war also received French books published in Canada.

The development of book publishing has also been aided by the recent growth of the reading public in the Province of Quebec, particularly in the realm of children's books and educational text books. Formerly works of this type, imported from France and other European countries, were unattractive in format and presentation of their subject matter, and were unsuited in their general approach for the minds of young French-Canadians. Now examination of current Montreal publishers' catalogues reveals numerous children's stories written by Canadian authors on Canadian themes such as the pioneer period of the history of New France and adventures in the wilds and wastes of the Canadian north. Montreal publishers also expect to do a considerable business in the export of textbooks to France. Beauchemin, one of the largest and oldest Montreal houses, has produced 75,000 copies of the Larousse Dictionary for the Paris market.

Representative Writers

A glance through a recent literary supplement of the Montreal French language daily *Le Canada* will give some idea of the vast strides that have been made in the general publishing field. There are large advertisements of many firms in Montreal and Quebec City including Beauchemin, Bernard Valiquette, les Editions de l'Arbe, Pilon, Lucien Parizeau, Serge Brousseau, Editions Pascal and many others. A whole host of well-known French and French-Canadian writers are represented, including Georges Duhamel, Paul Phelps Morand, Robert Goffin, Francois Mauriac, Georges Simenon, the leading French mystery story writer, Robert Charbonneau, the President of the Society of Canadian Publishers, and Jacques Maritain, the great Catholic philosopher.

Some of the more outstanding titles include works on current political events, such as "De Gaulle Dictateur" by the noted French journalist and politician, Henri De Krellis, and "L'Echelle Humaine" by Léon Blum, "Le Pour et le Contre" by Jacques de Lacretelle, de l'Académie française; new editions of French classics, such as Molière, Beaumarchais; an anthology of the poetry of the French Resistance Movement edited by Louis Aragon; translations of important new books in English on Canada, such as "Two Solitudes" by Hugh MacLennan and "French Canada In Transition" by the American sociologist Everett Hughes; new works of French Canadian fiction, such as the striking new novel of Montreal working class life, "Bonheur d'Occasion" by Gabrielle Roy. There is a notice of an autobiography by Alfred de Marigny entitled "Ai-je Tué" giving his account of the Oakes murder case and several new books of essays, criticism and autobiography by Georges Duhamel who is at present making a triumphal lecture tour of the United States and Canada. La Libraire du Quartier Latin of Quebec City advertises a French-Canadian Book-of-the-Month Club featuring new works of fiction and important books on current events.

This is by no means a temporary and transitory wartime growth. According to competent authorities, book publishing in France itself has been so badly disorganized by war conditions that it will be at least five years before it returns to its 1939 standards and volume of production. Publishers in France are greatly handicapped by shortage of paper, the high cost of materials, the poor condition of their old machinery, and the scarcity and expense of skilled labor. At the present time, it is possible to produce high class books much more cheaply in Canada than in France. French-Canadian publishers have thus gained a favorable position during the war years which they are not likely to lose in the near future.

Sales Increase

Before the war, one thousand copies was considered a good sale for the average book published in Montreal. Today editions run into five, six and sometimes eight thousand copies. The output of French books produced in Canada between 1940 and 1944 reached a total of fifty million volumes and 1,500 titles including novels, biographies, books on current events, history, philosophy, children's books, educational books etc. These are not startling figures judged by British or American standards, but they are impressive when one takes into account the small and scattered population of Canada and the moribund state of publishing there prior to the war.

This is a development rich with promise for the future in a country whose cultural development has hitherto been slow and largely imitative. French-Canadian publishers deserve great credit for keeping the flame of French culture alive in the new world at a time when it was almost extinguished under the Nazi heel in its native land. Their valuable work is receiving a great deal of recognition and commendation in France, where it is generally realized that they have no desire to drive French publishers out of business but merely want to get a reasonable share of the French book market.

This is also having a stimulating effect on the growth of French-Canadian literature. For the first time in the history of French-Canada, a really sympathetic interest in their French-Canadian writers are finding work among local publishers and a steadily expanding home market among an intelligent and discriminating reading public which is displaying a real interest in books on the currrent Canadian scene. During the next decade this may be the beginning of a literary, musical and artistic renaissance which will enable Canada to take her rightful cultural place among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

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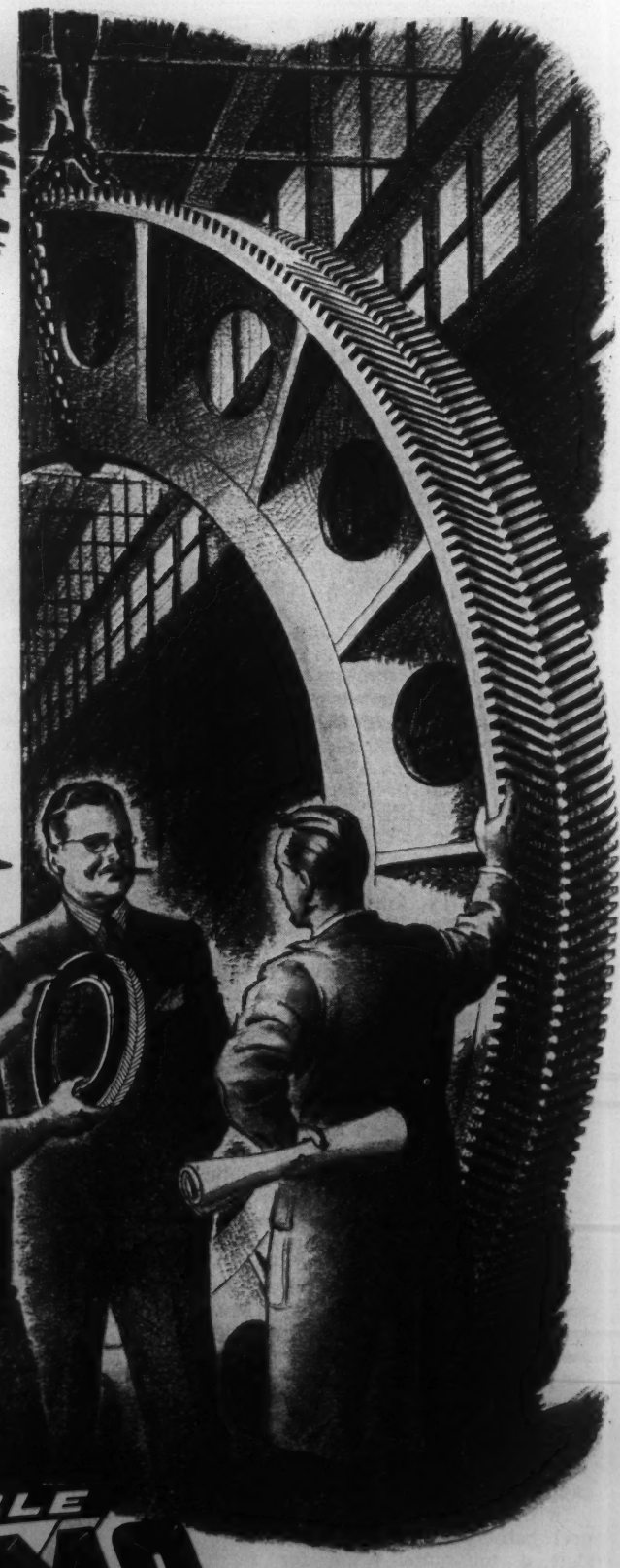

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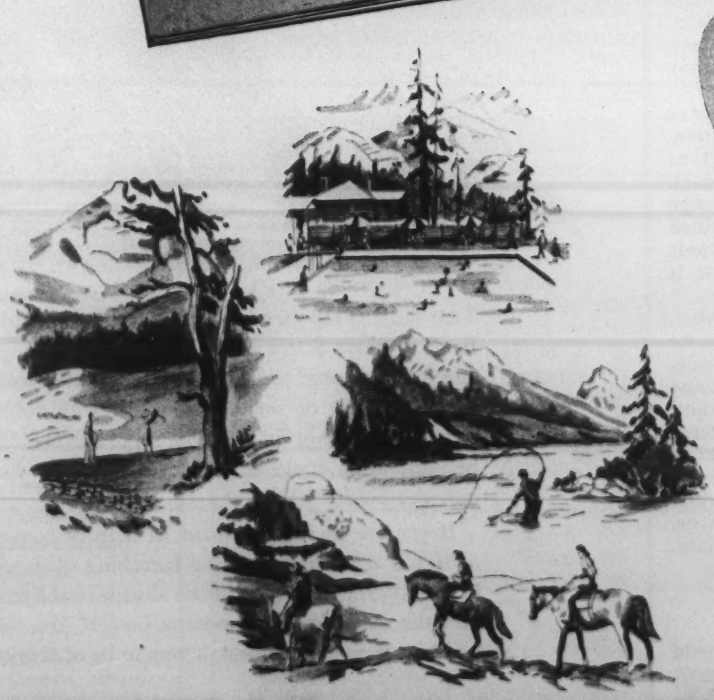

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LONDON LETTER

No Pretence by Government That Hold on Industry Is Temporary

By P. O'D.

London.

THE story goes that the millionaire miller, Joe Rank, father of Mr. J. A. Rank, who owns most of the cinemas in the country, and of Mr. J. V. Rank, who owns a great many of the best greyhounds and race horses, including the hot (but not quite hot enough) favorite for the Grand National, went to Mr. Lloyd George during the 1914-18 War with a scheme by which the Government should take over, at least temporarily, a considerable part of the milling industry.

"It is a good idea," Lloyd George is supposed to have replied, "but you had better do it yourself. The Government doesn't go into business."

Well, we have certainly changed all that. Business seems to be the one thing that the Government is going into nothing else so much as. The cotton business is the latest. What the Government proposes to do is to carry on — indefinitely, it seems—the war-time method of buying cotton in bulk for the whole industry, and so practically abolish the free market in cotton which has made Liverpool the world's chief centre of the trade.

If this were only a temporary measure, no one could seriously object. The foreign exchange position alone would justify the maintenance of official control for the time being. But there is no pretence that this is a temporary measure. It is one more step—a fairly long one—in the direction of State Control of industry.

To eliminate speculation and unwholesome competition, say the Socialists. To eliminate free enterprise, say their opponents, and in the long run probably to eliminate a great deal of the vast business that has been built up on free enterprise.

The Government is obviously going to have its way, so the angry Mrs. Partingtons might as well retire and take their brooms with them. Only time can tell whether this is a good plan or a bad one. The difficulty is that time is an umpire whose fees are often very high, and whose decisions sometimes come too late.

Decline of the Bowler

What has become of the bowler?—"derby" to you, my dears. Do men in Canada still wear the things, or have they become as unfashionable as they have in Britain? They have, in fact, almost disappeared in this country, except of course, in the hunting field, where the prevailing "Anthony Eden" would offer very little protection to the man whose horse decided to stand him on his head. Horses often do.

No one could say that the bowler is beautiful. It is indeed about as ugly a form of headgear as could be devised. But it had its virtues, good solid virtues that might well commend it to those who put comfort and durability before style. It kept its shape, it shed the rain—not down the back of one's neck— and, though it might become a bit soft and greenish with age, it managed to retain an air of respectability to the end.

Once upon a time you saw bowlers everywhere, black bowlers, brown bowlers, grey bowlers. I used to play golf with a man who always played in one. He said it steadied his swing. And once, many years ago, I came on a clearing in the woods of Northern Quebec, where a settler was doing a bit of ploughing among the tree-stumps. He wore a bowler—sensible fellow!

Now you hardly ever see a bowler at all in England. And recently people have taken to writing to the *Times* regarding the date of certain venerable specimens with a little more or a little less curl to the brim, quaint survivals of the Victorian age. The bowler in fact has become an antique, a museum piece.

More Cases for Courts

Mr. Claud Mullins is a London magistrate of the old-fashioned, rather dictatorial type, who has started more than one controversy—in which he has not always shone as a beacon-light of sweet reasonableness. But he was certainly barking up the right tree the other day in his warning about certain aspects of the Government's new scheme of free legal aid.

The proposal is that everyone who, for any reason, goes into court, should be entitled to legal aid, and that, if necessary, this aid should be free. For instance, the wife who asks for a summons, or the husband who gets one, would receive a slip explaining to them that they can have a lawyer to represent them, whether they can pay for it or not.

This is where Mr. Mullins comes in with his warning. Such a system, he says, would result in a rush of angry wives and husbands, each eager for the excitement and revenge of seeing the other cross-examined in court. If they had to pay for their fun, they might hesitate; but not if they could have it for nothing.

Mr. Mullins dealt especially with matrimonial problems, because he was addressing the inaugural meeting of the Birmingham Marriage Guidance Council. But the warning applies to other kinds of disagreement with equal force. Legal aid is a drug that should be used in the smallest quantities and only when one is obliged to. To lay it on free, for everyone to take who chooses, is to ask for trouble.

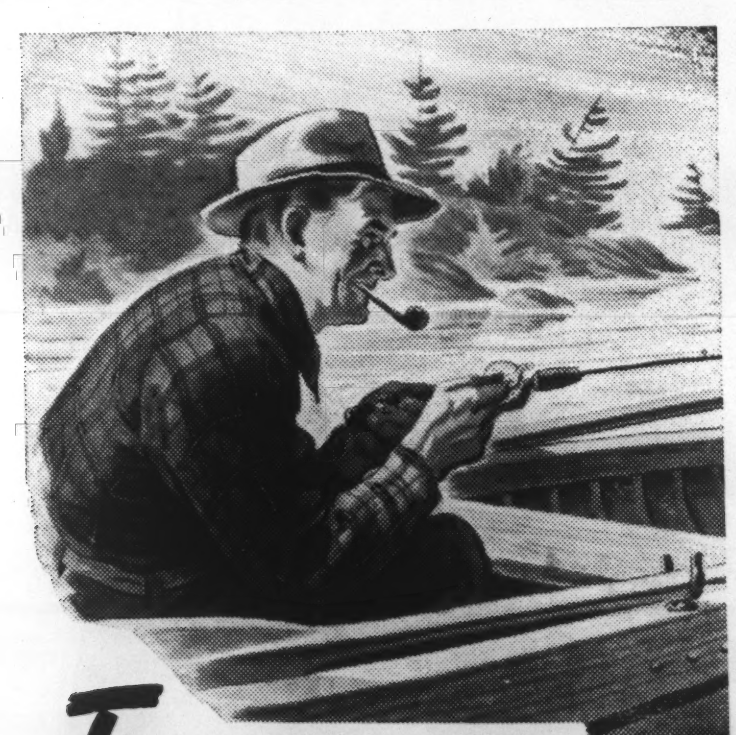
Beautiful Prose His Goal

In this modern world, harassed by such vast urgent problems, a man who devotes his life to the writing of beautiful prose, style for its own sake, may seem a singularly pedantic person. And yet, if beautiful verse, why not beautiful prose?

Logan Pearsall Smith, who died a few days ago in Chelsea, devoted his long life to the careful and loving production of beautiful prose, to the search for the right word, the nice balance of sentences, the unobtrusive and varied rhythm that makes the charm of style. He was a perfectionist. He was also a man of witty, cultured, and discerning mind.

His admirers may be a small company, but they are select and devoted. It is likely that his three volumes of "Trivia"—the title is characteristically modest—and his delightful autobiography, "Unforgotten Years", will be read many years from now.

Like Henry James, Pearsall Smith was an American who found his spiritual home in England. He became naturalized in 1913. Really he was a cosmopolitan, to whose broad culture many national sources had contributed. He may have lived in an ivory tower, but it was an ivory tower with wireless.



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H. G. Wells The Prophet Of This Modern Age

By EVERETT LAWSON

Not a revolutionary except theoretically, H. G. Wells, whose serious illness was reported recently, has had a greater impact upon the thinking of the generation now approaching its middle fifties than perhaps any other single contemporary writer. He was the prophet of this modern age of scientific discoveries.

But he had a vital faith in mankind's potentialities for moral as well as scientific progress.

The holocaust of the war weakened this conviction so that in his last book (1945) Wells takes a rather dim view of man's future.

MORE than fifty years ago the fiery particle known as H. G. Wells first came into possession of its full powers and began to write, speak and lay about it with all the vigor of a revolutionary and something of the imagination of the prophet. Today Wells lies seriously ill in his London home, and the whole world waits for the next bulletin.

He was christened the fiery particle because it was difficult to imagine so much fire and energy concentrated in a person five-foot-nothing in height. The same spirit was there all those years ago when he sat on a high stool in a draper's shop, taking the customer's money. He began work at 7.30 in the morning and went on until 7.30 in the evening, and all the while, at the back of his mind, rebellion simmered. One day he would get away from this. One day he would do something very different.

He was suspected of pilfering the cash at one point. He fought with the porter and blacked his eye. His sixpence a week pocket money constantly frustrated his smallest ambition. In the end the man who was to become a world-wide figure in the literary hierarchy, was told that he hadn't the necessary refinement for the fastidious world of drapery.

Attic Room

So young H.G. Wells, already suffering from undernourishment and with no money in the world worth mentioning, sallied forth into the jungle of the outer world, and with more bravery than perspicacity, took a small room in Theobald's Road, London, at four shillings a week. It is politeness to call it a room. Imagine an attic with no fireplace and something which served as a bed.

But he was buoyed up by an indomitable hope that presently things would be different, and now the hope had something more concrete to back it up. For the teeming mind of Herbert Wells was beginning to throw off some of its early fireworks.

He found a popular paper which was willing to pay half-a-crown for questions sent in by readers. They increased that princely fee somewhat if you also provided the answer. Wells went into it with a will. Once again the man who was destined to command two hundred guineas for an article first received a pittance for his work.

It was a big step from that to his first book, and a bigger one still to the man who poured out book after book with the energy of half-a-dozen normal writers rolled into one. It was then that his most famous characters came to life. Mr. Kipps, William Clissold, and the rambling, pathetic uncle of Tono Bungay, who tried so hard to convince himself that his patent medicine really did do some good.

Always there was immense vitality in these books. Reading them you have the feeling that Wells rushed them down on paper with gusto, and thoroughly enjoyed the whole process. But they also had another quality. Wells was gifted with a rare and peculiar vision which could add that touch of magic to commonplace things which brought them alive in a quite different way. And thousands clamored now to experience that magic. His books began to sell in large numbers. Presently they spilled over to the continent and from thence to America.

A few years later he brought the same gusto into the educational world, and once again the books multiplied. Perhaps the most important of these educational books was his "History of the World," a work which he originally intended to share with half-a-dozen experts on history. When he tried to get them to agree on a common policy however, he found that they had hopelessly divergent views. Any normal compiler of a world history who came up against this difficulty, might easily have abandoned the whole project. Not so Wells. He swept the experts aside and plunged in and did the whole gigantic job himself.

There followed the period of the sociological books which began with "World Brain" and the "New Machiavelli". Again there was a common characteristic to these books. Wells could never become the sedulous ant, working in committee on some small fragment of the plan. He had to handle the whole human race or nothing. So the books brought a sweeping message to mankind which may have taken little enough account of the practical details, but was none the less inspiring. A quite new way of life lay ahead if only mankind got rid of narrow nationalism, created a world state, and gave the scientists a reasonable hand in affairs.

Prophet of Gloom

In his later years another great change overtook Wells. He threw overboard all those grand notions about the future, swung sharply away from idealism, and took the mantle of the prophet of gloom. In his latest book, "Mind at the End of Its Tether" (Ryerson Press, $1.75) he wrote: "The writer sees the world as a jaded world devoid of recuperative power. In the past he has liked to think that man could pull out of his entanglements and start a new creative phase of human living. . . In the face of our universal inadequacy, that optimism has given place to a stoical cynicism. . . Man must go steeply up or down and the odds seem all in favor of his going down and out. . ."

Apparently the vision splendid has gone. But if Wells sees the world very differently today, the old rebellious spirit is still very much alive in him. He wrote this book under sentence of death. The doctors did not expect him to last another year.

Wells may have changed his point of view. He may have despaired of our future on this planet. But we shall not remember him as a Jeremiah. He will remain the man who came to grips with vast problems and made them plain to the man in the street, the man who brought to life the tremendous possibilities of *homo sapiens* in a way quite his own, a lovable, boisterous person, never afraid to speak his mind. Wells may not be a great thinker. But he is a great man. Smith, Jones and all the rest of us owe him a great deal.

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THE BOOKSHELF

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From Japanese to American Ways Through Three Generations

AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY, by Forrest E. Laviolette. (Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto, $2.50.)

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS, by the same author, and the same publishers, (19 page pamphlet, 10c.)

JAPANESE in America are of three classes; *issei*, immigrants, born in Japan, *nisei*, their children born on this continent and citizens by birth, and *sansei*, children of the *nisei*. Naturally the change to the American way of thought, custom and conduct which seems to be expected of all new-comers to this Continent was all but impossible to the *issei*. The *nisei* found it easier, but were handicapped by family tradition as interpreted by their elders and by the open hostility of their white neighbors.

This hostility was originally economic. The competition of the Japanese was too sharp, their standard of living was low and they were willing to work long hours for wages lower than average. Anti-Oriental laws hampered them. Then, after Pearl Harbor and the long story of atrocities, the hostility was sharper still, even though thousands of the *nisei* were accepted by the United States armed services and proved themselves both loyal and gallant in action.

The full story of this race-prejudice is here set down, clearly and without passion. The theory of freedom of opportunity to all comers which American citizens think they believe had no relation to actual practice.

The Canadian picture differs but slightly from the American; lighter in some phases, darker in others. But the same willingness to be unjust and uncharitable was found on both sides of the border. Here are the facts, unpleasant as they are. They should be widely circulated, especially when a Member of Parliament from the Pacific Coast threatens bloodshed unless his peculiar and mediaeval notions are approved.

•

For Boom-Dodgers

YACHT GEAR AND GADGETS, by Conor O'Brien. (Oxford, $2.50.)

HAULERS of main-sheets, reefers, and splicers of the main brace will profit uncommonly by this book which explains and illustrates by drawings some two score of clever devices to overcome the cussedness of inanimate things in any sail-boat. The vocabulary which dazzles the eyes of a landsman is primary stuff for a yachtsman, such as this: "A Turk's-head should be worked on the bare wire above the obstruction; it need not be a very large one if the downhaul is rove through the lowest hank and, leading to a block a few inches away from the stay, jams the hank against the Turk's-head."

•

Actress Patriot

THE HOUSE NEAR PARIS, by Drue Tartière, written with M. R. Werner (Musson, $3.00.)

By JOHN H. YOCOM

DRUE TARTIERE'S tale of her four years in Occupied France makes an exciting book, even for readers who might have heard similar experiences related first hand by liberated peoples. An American actress from Hollywood and Broadway, Drue went to Paris in 1938 and married a Frenchman. Perhaps you recall the blonde heroine of the Charlie Chan mystery movies.

Drue's true story, which has been written under guidance of newspaperman M. R. Werner, has more suspense than an Alfred Hitchcock movie. The first part of the book is ordinary enough for it is devoted to the details of her life in Barbizon, outside Paris, during the early days of occupation. These routines were familiar to all patriotic French people. But the tempo is soon quickened. Just as she was to assume an important part in the resistance movement, she was arrested and sent to the concentration camp at Vittel.

By a most daring plan, Drue faked a serious medical condition, managed to return to her small farm at Barbizon, on the edge of the plain which Millet made famous in "The Angelus" and "The Gleaners".

But for patriot Tartière there was no Millet tranquillity at Barbizon. There and in Paris she and her helpers thwarted the Gestapo at every turn, hiding Allied airmen, smuggling food and arms — a nightmare existence of close-calls. Over 190 airmen were returned to England by her organization.

Early in July, 1944, came the climax. She had as clandestine guests five boys, two of them seriously injured, who had bailed out of two flaming R.C.A.F. Lancasters. Unable to get the Canadians out by the underground, Mme. Tartière kept them until liberation.

Undoubtedly, newspaperman Werner was responsible for including an account of the adulation she received from the resistance people and liberating Americans. Anyway, who would find fault with an actress for taking a few curtain bows after such a performance?

•

Recent Pamphlets

JOHN GALT'S DRAMAS, by G. H. Needler. (University of Toronto Press 50c)

A REPRINT, with additions, of an article in the *University of Toronto Quarterly* reviewing the group of blank verse plays which Galt offered without avail to Drury Lane and subsequently printed. The author finds in none of them, the quality of "Annals of the Parish" which preserves Galt's memory as a writer. But the research throws a little more light on the character of the First Commissioner of The Canada Company.

LET KNOWLEDGE TO WISDOM GROW, by Sidney E. Smith. (University of Toronto Press, 25c.)

AN ADDRESS delivered by the President of the University on his installation to office.

CANADA MUST CHOOSE; The Empire; Yes or No? By George Grant. (Ryerson, 25c.)

A CLEAR and vigorous statement of the value to Canada of British connexion.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Charles Dickens in Strength and Weakness Is Here Portrayed

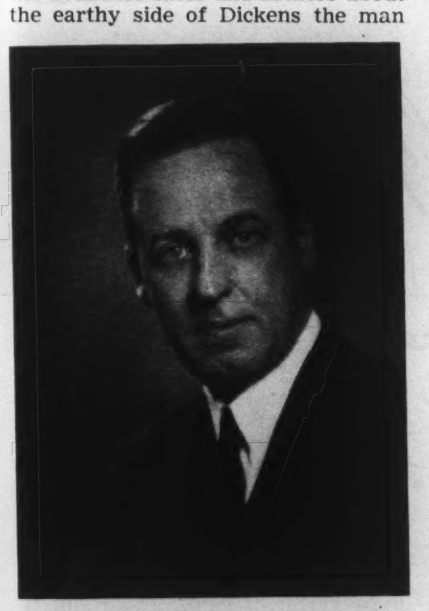
CHARLES DICKENS, by Una Pope-Hennessy, (Allen, $5.00).

DOUBTLESS a new Life of Charles Dickens was due. John Forster's classic appeared over seventy years ago and only a short time after Dickens's death. The glory about the author's name was still bright. Affection for the man who had charmed two continents with his inventions was universal. Naturally Forster, living in the midst of this rosy atmosphere, dwelt lightly upon the private faults of the hero but felt himself bound to notice, not cheerfully, his public faults; for example, the exhibitionism which culminated in the "readings," and the enmities he cherished, both small and large. Concerning the sudden distaste for his wife, who had borne him ten children in fifteen years, Forster had, perhaps, too little to say, and said even that with regret.

This book is not so restrained. All the available facts and rumors about the earthy side of Dickens the man are here assembled; apparently modern curiosity must be satisfied. For Dickens the novelist, bounteous in invention, high in courage, broad in sympathy for the under dog, the author has appreciation and praise, realizing that vitality and creative genius of the highest order overweigh looseness of plot, strained coincidences and the other flies in the amber over which critics pore, magnifying glasses in hand.

It is said that the young generation of our time does not enjoy Dickens even when it reads him. That may explain the author's insistence upon re-telling in summary each of the novels. For those of us—of riper years—who know Jaggers, and Hortense, Vholes and Cap'n Cuttle, Barkis and Young Bailey, to say nothing of such giants of invention as Tom Pinch, Mark Tapley, Newman Noggs and Micawber, much better than we know the living people next door, these summaries can be skipped with lighthearted ease.

We trust that the young generation will read them, and be stirred to go to the novels themselves and get acquainted with a dazzling company of people created by a genius of comedy.



Prof. R. J. McCracken of McMaster University and soon to succeed Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick at Riverside Church, New York, will be chief speaker at the Great Easter Festival, sponsored by the Canadian Council of Churches, Maple Leaf Gdns. Apr. 28.

Three New Tales

By W. S. MILNE

THE CONSTANT STAR by George Blake. (Collins,$3.00.)

AND THE HUNTER HOME by Joan Charles. (Musson,$3.00.)

LAND OF THE TORREONES by Clarence Buddington Kelland. (Musson, $3.00.)

"THE Constant Star" is a fine, satisfying piece of writing, as absorbing and meaty a novel as I have read in a long while. It is the story of a shipbuilding and ship-owning family in a Clydeside seaport. Opening in Napoleonic times, it pictures the advent of steam and the coming of iron ships. Three generations of the Oliphant family are depicted with vividness and insight. We are given glimpses of a cholera epidemic in the slums of a nineteenth century seaport, and for a chapter the story takes us to the Crimea and Florence Nightingale. Whether considered as a panoramic picture of one of the most interesting phases of the industrial revolution, or as a study of the history of a family of power and position, or as a piece of penetrating analysis of the clash of creative temperament with the merely acquisitive, this is a book that stands up and demands to be read. Fine, too, are the incidental descriptions of sea and shore, and the author writes of the clean graceful lines of the Oliphant sailing ships as Solomon wrote of the Shulamite.

After a book like "The Constant Star" it is difficult to do justice to run-of-the mill fiction. "And The Hunter Home" is one of those stories about a young soldier's return after three years in a Jap prison camp, and his reactions to his family circle, and its reactions to him. Of course, the girl whose ideal image he had cherished all that time lets him down, but the author handles the familiar situation with a good deal of subtlety. She does well, too, with his restlessness and inability to slip into the groove his friends have prepared for him. Whether speculative building of a superior sort would be everybody's solution is open to question, but Miss Charles contrives to make it a convincing one in this story. She takes a few digs, too, at the people who, primed by pseudo-scientific articles in women's magazines about the psychology of returning heroes, refuse to act naturally and use commonsense, with the obvious result. This book is readable and written with intelligence, even though not in the class of "The Constant Star".

The third number belongs to the lower level again. "Land of the Torreones" is a slick, competent piece of story-telling, all about lost treasure and escaped Nazis in the wilds of Arizona. There is the spoiled rich girl who won't do what the young scientist in charge of the expedition tells her, and the mysterious stranger who is not what he seems, and a big table-turning scene in the last chapter. It was serialized in a weekly of huge circulation, and will probably make a great deal more money for its author than Mr. George Blake's fine novel will for him.

The Mad Six Years

HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II, by Francis Trevelyan Miller. (Winston, $5.50)

Here, in a volume of nearly one thousand pages, is presented in summary the progress of the many campaigns the world over, which ultimately shattered the Axis forces. The text is relieved by many illustrations, diagrams and maps and in the main holds the balance fairly as between Great Britain, Russia, Canada and the United States in their contributions to victory.

After checking through a half-dozen of the sections we find the statements accurate and presume that the whole book can be given a clean bill of health so far as facts are concerned. At least that should be so, considering the strength of the editorial board which supported the author. Nevertheless the book is a survey of surfaces and scarcely touches the root problems which face the victorious allies now that pressing dangers are over. And if it lacks the smooth narrative graces revealed by Professor McInnis in his Oxford History of the War it must be remembered that the latter ran to six volumes.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Canada's No. 1 Full-Length Opera Is Given Historical Première

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE outstanding musical event of last week had historical significance—the world première performance of Canada's first full-length opera. "Deirdre of the Sorrows", libretto by John Coulter and music by Dr. Healey Willan, was broadcast by the C.B.C. on the Trans-Canada Network but it will never be fully known until it is both seen and heard. As was suggested during the intermission comment, some day television will mean added glories for "Deirdre", the author and composer.

Two comparisons—words and music—for this new opera seemed appropriate last Saturday. First, how does the libretto compare with other stories and dramas that have been based on the Irish legend—those by G. W. Russell, J. M. Synge, W. B. Yeats and Lady Gregory? It is one of the principal tales in the cycle of "Tales of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster". John Coulter has had as deep an appreciation of the story as the others had, for he was born in Ulster. Among the hills and woods of Ullah, where jealous King Conochar 2,000 years ago ruled and hoped to pursue his ill-fated suit for the hand of lovely Deirdre, John Coulter spent his boyhood. He came to Canada in 1936. The lines in which he tells the story are simple and direct. It is a poem full of color and contrast, heroic action and deeply moving emotions. When Coulter and Willan were commissioned by the C.B.C. to write the opera in November, 1943, it was the former who completed his work first. His narrative poem was published by Macmillans in December, 1944.

Many of us have read Synge's unfinished verse drama, "Deirdre of the Sorrows", which was written when Synge was dying and published in 1910. Where Synge has placed greater emphasis on the Celtic mysticism in his telling, Coulter has caught the wider—for operatic purposes—epic implications of the tale, while still keeping great intensity at the supreme moments.

About twenty years ago I saw Deems Taylor's opera in English, "The King's Henchman", the libretto of medieval heroism by Edna St. Vincent Millay. The novelty of the words in English was its greatest attribute. The composer compromised between a recitative-and-aria technique and leitmotif. But as an example of the unique art-form of music-drama, the compromise weakened it. Dr. Willan's music for "Deirdre" is a joy to hear. He has followed in principle the leitmotif technique, where themes are associated with certain characters, but he has not slavishly pursued it. His musical imagination was stirred when Coulter first outlined the story to him. When he saw the libretto, his conception of what the music should be evidently expanded into an artistic whole, not a collection of appropriate arias and stirring choruses cemented by artificial recitative. He commenced writing the music just before the libretto was published and completed it in May, 1945. From then until December, 1945, he was busy scoring the orchestration.

New Demands

Dr. Willan's ability in many expressions of music has long been known—choral composition, church music, history of religious music, organ literature, etc. But composing music for an opera undoubtedly made new demands. He had a sample of the job when he did the music for Coulter's "Transit Through Fire", the short opera produced earlier by the C.B.C. Inspired dramatic music is found in "Deirdre" in abundance. Not only does the music characterize the actors (e.g. vengeful, determined Conochar; romantic, impulsive Naisi), their thoughts and actions, but it shows the development of those characters and the plot in which they are enmeshed.

At the very beginning of Act I the orchestra catches the tense and mysterious atmosphere. Early in the Act, this writer thought that there was not sufficient melodic contrast in the singing parts but he was soon proven wrong. Deirdre's first solo, in which she declares her love for Naisi, is beautifully melodic. Naisi in the next scene, with as fine a lyric tenor solo as in any grand opera, tells his brothers Ardan and Ainnie that he will "marry Deirdre before the moon has waned".

Act II has the lovely duet between Naisi and Deirdre, while they hide in the woods from Conochar's men. The musical setting is one of inspired directness and simplicity—a beautiful blending of text, vocal and instrumental music. The dramatic atmosphere is effectively supplied by the orchestra. The combining of words and music here becomes the standard of Debussy in "Pelleas and Melisande". Similarly throughout Act II, the text and music are so completely fused that no matter what one thinks of opera, he can find no artificiality here.

Good Drama; Good Radio

The bard, used as a narrator throughout, is good drama and good radio; as well as being a 2,000-year-old device, the narrator is one of radio's standard production aides. Incidentally, his leitmotif is excellent—increasingly significant with the implication that a relentless fate directs the destinies of the protagonists.

The climax at the end of Act II is most effective. In a fury, Conochar vows to pursue the two lovers to bring Deirdre back from Alba (Scotland). Willan's capacity for using dynamics, so ably illustrated here, as well as in the Druids' chant, the forest love scene, the moving keening of Act III, and other places in the opera, is well established.

The production was excellently done. Frances James in the leading role turned in a fine performance. Her solo in Act I, Scene II, and the duet with Naisi were especially noteworthy for lovely singing and dramatic intensity. Her work struck an effective balance of the musical and the dramatic. William Morton as Naisi sang romantically but should have shown more of the impetuosity which the character possessed. Lionel Daunais of Montreal, as Conochar, gave an outstanding performance in a difficult role, sometimes against involved orchestral backgrounds. Probably the clearest-cut character was that of Levercham, Deirdre's contralto-voiced confidante, sung by Olive Blakeley. In her few appearances she sang the attractive role with distinctive sympathy. Other soloists were George Lambert, Ernest Berry, John Harcourt, Frederick Morris and John Reid. Choristers, singing as Druids, priests or soldiers, while adequate, should have suggested more impressive numbers if this had been a stage production. As it was over the radio, some of the dramatic effect was lost by the suggestion that more singers were needed.

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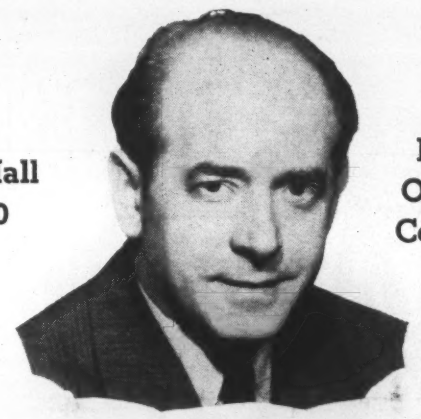

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the performance was evident in the work of the executives—Ettore Mazzoleni, who did a magnificent job of conducting; Albert Whitehead, chorus master; Ernest Morgan, upon whose shoulders fell the main radio burden of production; J. Frank Willis, the narrator with the well-modulated, distinguished voice; and the C.B.C. technical staff.

In commissioning and producing "Deirdre of the Sorrows", the C.B.C. directors, especially E. L. Bushnell, Director General of Programs, and Jean Beaudet, Director of Music, have contributed to the development of Canada's best creative music.

Easter Bach

Holy Week saw Toronto's twenty-third annual performance of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" under the direction of Sir Ernest MacMillan. For the first 19 the choir has been that of the Toronto Conservatory; for the last 4, the Mendelssohn.

Since the first quarter of the 18th Century, Bach's noble settings of the Passion ("according to St. Matthew" and "according to St. John") have preeminently glorified the story of the Crucifixion. The measure of a successful production has been with what degree of reverence, conviction and musicianship the drama has been related. Bach's artistic powers and piously reflective insight, as written into the music, are sufficient inspiration for a conductor as intelligent and familiar with the score as Sir Ernest to lead an effective interpretation. The principals were tenor William Morton as the Evangelist, George Lambert in the difficult baritone part of the Christus, baritone Fred Morris as Judas and the High Priest, John Harcourt as Peter, Leslie Holmes as Pilate, Lily McVeigh as Pilate's wife. Reflective arias were sung by Lillian Smith, Kathleen Busby, Eileen Law, and Jean Letourneau, who a fortnight ago sang the tenor role of the Evangelist in an Ottawa production of "St. Matthew Passion". Frederick Silvester played the organ; Greta Kraus, the harpsichord. The orchestra comprised 40 musicians.

But Convocation Hall is not the most inspiring place to perform Bach's noble work. Last week during the interval audience members were inappropriately humming chorale themes in the corridors, indulging in light-hearted chatter. After the interval, the contralto aria and chorus, "Ah! now is my Savior gone!" was sung into wisps of cigarette smoke that had filtered in from those corridors. Perhaps the audience for "St. Matthew Passion" should be given the old admonition, "No applause".

St. Paul's Church, where it was repeated this week, was a better setting.

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THE FILM PARADE

If At First You Succeed Why Do The Whole Thing Over?

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT IS beginning to look as though Bing Crosby's Father O'Malley might develop into a perpetual Mr. Scattergood Baines of the screen parishes; and the time to stop the movement is right now before it goes any further. In "Going My Way" the star surprised us very agreeably into accepting him simultaneously as Bing Crosby and a parish priest. But in the sequel "The Bells of St. Mary's" the blend isn't nearly so successful. The secular element tends to get the upper hand to such an extent it wouldn't have seemed surprising if Father O'Malley had whistled appreciatively after Mother Superior Ingrid Bergman every time she floated seductively past in her robes and wimple.

Sequels, of course, are always a hazardous undertaking. "Through the Looking Glass" is probably the only sequel that ever approximated the success of its predecessor, and so far as I know there is no record of any successful sequel on the screen, though Hollywood never seems to grow discouraged in attempting to reduce a natural to a formula.

Ingrid Bergman is Bing Crosby's parish co-worker here, and though she is certainly the loveliest creature on the screen, she is no substitute for Barry Fitzgerald. Barry Fitzgerald had the oddest kind of rightness in a parish setting, but Miss Bergman, though certainly odd, is very far from right. And the fact (heavily underscored by the camera) that her wimple is distractingly becoming is no help at all in establishing her role as a devout religieuse. The film makes it clear, of course, that she is a rather unusual nun. But when it has her handling a baseball bat or piously moving about the Cathedral grounds reading Gene Tunney's manual on the art of self-defence instead of her offices it goes a little too far. It is the kind of misdirected whimsy that Walt Disney might be guilty of when his talent gets out of hand.

Fortunately, "The Bells of St. Mary's" has one completely charming sequence — a Nativity play put on by a group of parochial kindergartners who look as though they might have been given a few instructions and then left to direct themselves. It is one of those endearing and irrelevant bits of business that are characteristic of Director McCarey, and it leaves one wondering why anyone with such a gift of happy invention should put himself to the dull trouble of trying to repeat old successes.

Lonely Refugee

The Swiss importation "Marie Louise" is a story of bomb-evacuated French children who take refuge in Switzerland, It is a deeply touching film, marked by such simplicity and quiet respect for ordinary human behavior that it scarcely seems to have been subject to "story-treatment" as we know it, at all. The small heroine, Marie Louise, a refugee from bombed Rouen, arrives in Switzerland, solemnly ticketted and almost speechless with homesickness and misery. She is befriended by a kindly Swiss family and gradually adapts herself to a world still miraculously at peace. When the time comes to go back to Rouen she escapes from the train and returns to her beloved Swiss famliy. In the end, however, she realizes that the interval in Switzerland has been only a respite and returns bravely to her shattered world. That is the whole story, but it is told with a sensitive and revealing understanding of a child's heartshaking predicament in a world at war. The dialogue is in French and Swiss dialect, but the acting is so quietly eloquent and the direction so lucid that the English titles are hardly necessary to explain the action.

Gay Stereotype

"The Sailor Takes a Wife" is a minor comedy with a plot that has suffered from a good deal of familiar Hollywood handling. A sailor (Robert Walker) meets a pretty canteen worker (June Allyson), marries her a few hours later and is off to his ship before either of them quite knows what has happened. There is nothing very new about this or about any of the situations that evolve from it, and to help things out the director makes broad comedy use of all sorts of gadgets — a door that won't open and then won't shut, a man-eating studio-couch bed, a trick elevator that traps the characters between floors. Most of the elements are routine, but some pleasant magic in the way dialogue and situations and predicaments are put together makes it surprisingly good screen comedy, effortless and likable and funny.

Lorraine Whalen, Toronto soprano, now studying in New York, makes her first Town Hall appearance this Saturday in New York. Before leaving Toronto, she was with the all-girl troop show, the "Merry-Go-Round."

SWIFT REVIEW

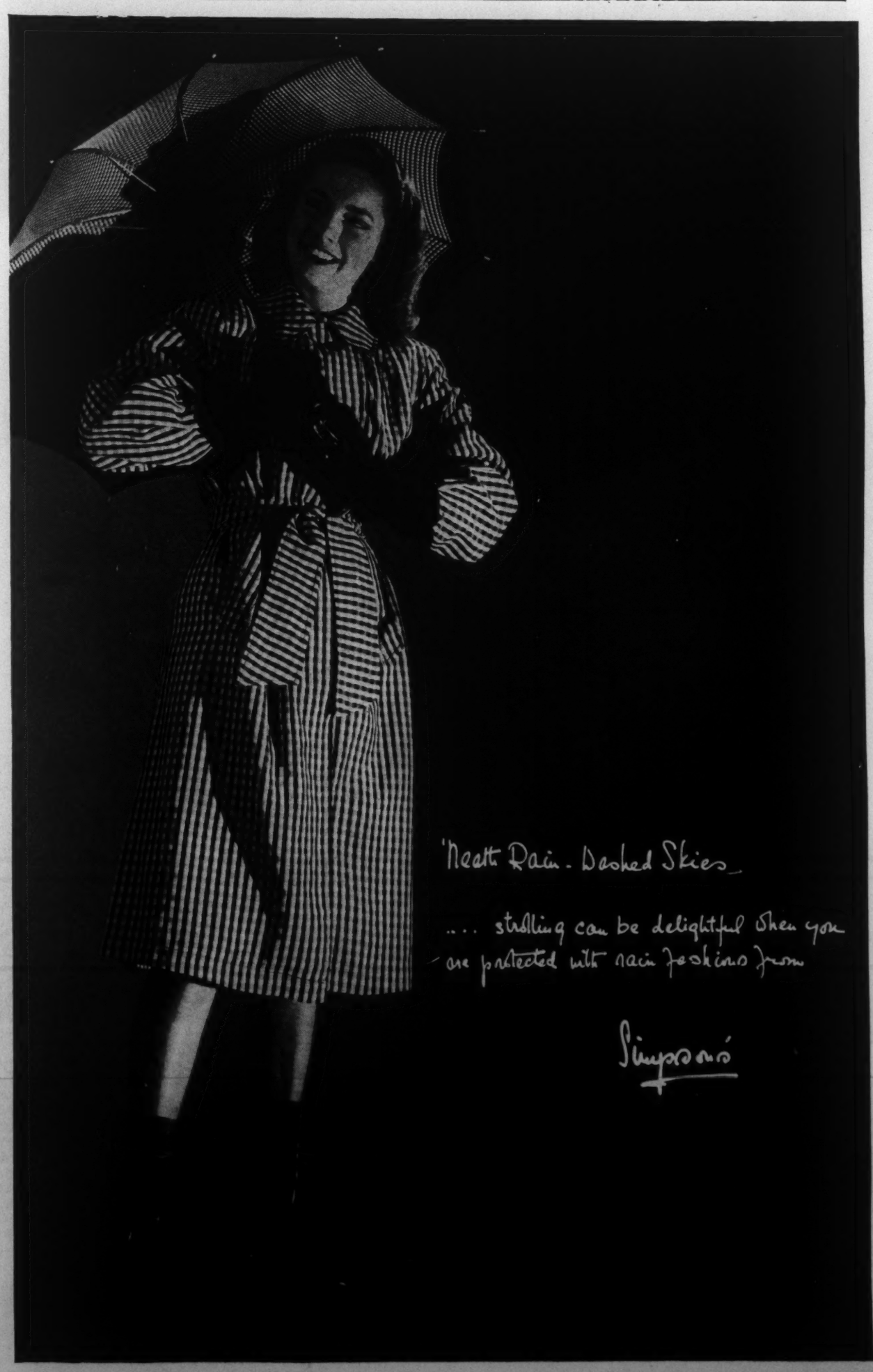
A WALK IN THE SUN. Story of a beach-landing at Salerno and very impressive even if the characters are a little too neatly tagged. With Dana Andrews and Richard Conte.

THE ROAD TO UTOPIA. Another of the popular Bing Crosby-Bob Hope-Dorothy Lamour road shows, involving the usual amiable foolishness.

THE HARVEY GIRLS. Big technicolor musical about a group of virtuous waitresses who go out to spread table etiquette in the American West. Fairly entertaining, thanks to Judy Garland and Ray Bolger.

THE SEVENTH VEIL. British film in which a dour Englishman (James Mason) plays Svengali to a fragile pianist (Ann Todd) and ends by driving his Trilby into the psychiatric ward. Interestingly directed and acted.

SPELLBOUND. Hitchcock mystery melodrama and fairly exciting in spite of the fact that most of the action takes place inside the hero's head. Ingrid Bergman, Gregory Peck.



WORLD OF WOMEN

Are New Houses to Repeat Old Errors of Canadian Housing?

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

THE housing shortage is one of the most discussed subjects today because it has affected the standard of living of a large number of Canadian families. The 1941 census revealed that more than one million people were living in overcrowded households. And conditions are much more serious now because for years residential building has not kept pace with the increase in population and because hundreds of thousands of our armed forces have returned from overseas and are looking for places in which to live.

But, in the urgency to provide additional housing accommodation, let us not lose sight of one of our most cherished postwar aims, better living conditions for Canadians. Of course we must have *more* houses but we must also have *better* houses. In a recent Dominion-wide survey of low-cost homes made by Lever Brothers Limited, 98% of the housewives interviewed expressed dissatisfaction with their present homes. They declared that they were not designed for comfortable modern living nor for efficient or economical operation. Indeed, the desire for better homes and better living conditions generally is the objective most deeply rooted in the minds of Canadians in all ranks of life.

To achieve higher living standards we must have intelligent planning, not only of the houses themselves but of the communities in which houses are to be built. This requires the combined thought and effort of governments, industry and the people. Today there are many housing schemes of both governments and the construction industry. Are these plans meeting the needs of Canadian families? Are better houses being built?

Town And Country

To answer these questions intelligently it is necessary to have a knowledge of existing conditions across the Dominion, for only from a recognition of the mistakes of the past can come the better homes of the future.

How do Canadians live? About 90 per cent of our 12 million people live in a 100-mile strip along the thousands of miles of United States border. Distances are so vast that there is no typical Canadian house and no one can judge living conditions in other parts of the country by those in his own community. Houses in our cities bear little resemblance to farm homes. Houses in the Maritimes are not like those on the Prairies. Ontario's houses differ in appearance, size and design from those in Quebec.

Today more than 55 per cent of all Canadian families live in urban centres. About 25 per cent are crowded into our eight largest cities, while another 30 per cent live in smaller cities, in towns and in incorporated villages. In the industrialized provinces of Quebec and Ontario the urban population represents nearly two-thirds of the total. On the contrary, in the Maritimes and the Prairie Provinces, which are still predominantly agricultural, almost two-thirds of the people live on farms. British Columbia stands in between these two extremes, with a little more than half her citizens living in cities, towns and villages.

The average Canadian family likes breathing space, a patch of green lawn, a few flowers or a tiny garden. Thus we find that nearly 80 per cent of all our families live in single or semi-detached houses; only 20 per cent are in apartments or flats. Here again conditions vary greatly between farm and city and in different localities. More than 97 per cent of all farm householders occupy single dwellings while only about two-thirds of urban families have a house to themselves. In the province of Quebec we find a large percentage of the population living in flats. According to census definition a flat differs from an apartment in that each flat has its own separate and independent entrance from the outside. Usually those who live above the ground floor have a separate stairway outside the building. More than 80 per cent of Montreal's population live in flats and apartments. Saint John also houses most of her people in flats. In Toronto the semi-detached house is very common, nearly half the total population living in these double houses.

While a large proportion of families have a house to themselves, many lots are so narrow that houses have not sufficient light and air. The survey made by Lever Brothers disclosed that in 27 per cent of urban homes, artificial light is needed in the day time. Morover because houses are crowded together, neighbors are so close that there is little privacy. Now, while most lots are too narrow a great many are unnecessarily deep. More space between houses, more privacy, more sunlight and air could have been achieved without increasing the square footage of land if, when subdivisions were planned, lots had been made wider and not so deep.

Not only are many houses built too close together but a large percentage of homes are too small. One housing survey showed that one-third of all house owners plan to make additions to their homes to meet the needs of their own families. According to the Lever Brothers survey, one urban home in eight has someone sleeping in rooms other than bedrooms. In many houses the living room becomes a bedroom at night. In some households members of the family sleep in the dining room or even in the kitchen.

Are new housing schemes meeting the need for more space? The average Canadian family has two or three children and therefore, to be comfortably housed, it needs at least three bedrooms. Yet not only most of the wartime houses but also many permanent low-cost ones now being built are tiny box-like structures with only one or two bedrooms. Many designs provided by the Government to conform to the National Housing Act provide for only four rooms. Such houses may meet a temporary need but they are not adequate for permanent homes and certainly will not

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Beauty With Utility

Now, as to the construction of Canadian homes. Outside of Ontario and Quebec, nearly all houses are built of wood. About 46 per cent of Ontario's homes and two-thirds of those in Quebec are constructed of wood. While wooden houses may be comfortable and attractive, they are relatively expensive to maintain. To keep them in good condition, looking fresh and gay, they should be repainted at least every three years. This is an expense which very few families can afford and consequently many Canadian homes are out of repair, are shabby and weather beaten. All Canadians want their new homes to be built of some material which will be maintenance-free.

A home worthy of the name is not merely a place in which to eat and sleep. It provides also certain amenities, an attractive appearance, a pleasing outlook and play space for children near at hand. Do new designs and housing schemes afford greater aesthetic pleasure to both owner and community? Many of the new streets and new communities which are springing up have rows upon rows of houses as alike as peas in a pod and with as little individuality. It is true that if there is to be mass building of low-cost homes there must be more standardization, but if as much thought is given to planning our homes as is given to designing our automobiles, it is not necessary to have identical houses crowded together in rigid straight lines and to remove all traces of nature from the landscape. In one large United States housing scheme, only six different designs were used. Yet there was no depressing uniformity. Trimmings were different. Streets were not all in rectangular rigidity. Some were curved, others were laid out diagonally. There were breaks, recesses and open spaces for playgrounds.

Housing is, and for the next decade will continue to be, one of Canada's major domestic problems. Whether or not it is solved satisfactorily rests not alone with governments and industry but also with you and me. No government housing scheme can go beyond the thinking of the people. It must have the support of public opinion. And the construction industry will not move to reforms which are not demanded by the consumer. In matters of the home it is the housewife who has the greatest stake and it is she who has the most intimate knowledge of the deficiencies in our present houses. Therefore it rests with Canadian women to do some constructive thinking as to the shape, size and appointments of our future homes. They must make certain that new house designs and housing schemes are going to provide the better living conditions to which we all have been looking forward.

In subsequent issues we will step inside Canadian homes to size them up as operating units. Have they been well designed for comfort and utility? What conveniences have they? Have they adequate facilities for feeding the family? Is it easy to keep houses and families clean with existing equipment? Are our houses economical to maintain?

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Houses of the Singing Birds

By MARION SIMMS

ANCIENT bird cages are recognized as having a greater value than simply as collectors' items and curios. Because craftsmen so often reproduced in these miniatures the homes and structures of their period, the cages furnish light today on the architectural history of many lands and civilizations.

The bird cage collection at Cooper Union Museum of Arts and Decorations in New York City—believed to be the largest in the United States—is the result of the efforts of the late Alexander W. Drake, art director of the old *Century* Magazine for over forty years. Mr. Drake began "hunting" bird cages during business and vacation trips through Canada and the United States, and in Europe.

The Drake collection of ninety bird cages was obtained half a century ago by the Misses Sarah and Eleanor Hewitt, grand-daughters of the philanthropist, Peter Cooper, and placed in the ballroom of the old Cooper brick mansion in Gramercy Park. Later they were presented to Cooper Union Institute founded by Peter Cooper and are still on exhibit in the museum there.

Nobody knows just when the fashion of building little homes for singing birds began. Certainly it was a long time ago. Many Chinese homepictures of ancient days reveal hanging bird cages as part of the decorations. As far back as 1380, in France, an inventory of possessions of King Charles V listed "golden bird cages, embellished with pearls, emeralds and sapphires".

The Gilded Cage

Skilled craftsmen throughout the Europe of the past have engaged in turning out ingenious cages. But it was the artists of China, Holland and France who were most adept in these miniature art works.

Upper-class French people of the 15th century had their homes and gardens decorated with exotic bird cages. In the salon of King Louis XI appeared exquisite cages of silver, copper and brass, their bases enriched with paintings of pastoral scenes, while—suspended below—ornaments of cut glass gave added sparkle to the shimmering scene. Some purely ornamental cages favored in the French court had brocaded "birds" filled with powdered perfumes from the island of Cyprus in the Mediterranean.

In England, near the end of the Middle Ages, chattering magpies and jays were pets in many households, and primitive cages were built for roosting. Later, in the Tudor period, as experiments were made in more elaborate designs, the cages were done in wood and glass, copper and brass, as well as bronzes, porcelains, tortoise shell, and fabrics from Cathay.

The cages Mr. Holland found in Holland — octagon-shaped and of brown reeds — are mostly of the style to be seen in old Dutch paintings. One is a miniature copy of an old Dutch manor house, complete to bright colored and gilded family crest above the entrance.

When part of the bird cage collection of the 18th century Chinese ruler, Ch'ien Lung, was shown in New York at the Yamanaka galleries, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt secured at a cost of $1,100 an elaborate cage of lacquer, ivory and jade.

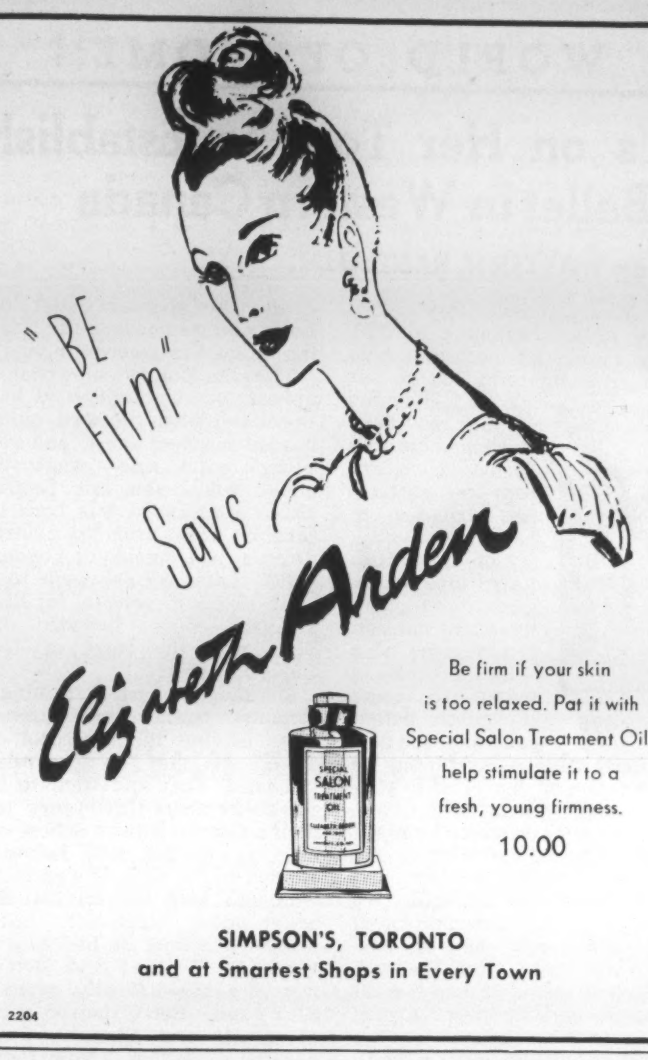
A cage of iridescent glass which is always particularly admired by visitors to Cooper Union was made originally for the Queen of Italy.

Another unique "bird cage" in the Cooper Union collection — woven of willows and topped with draw strings — was found by Mr. Drake while on a vacation trip in Sicily. Exploring the countryside, he stopped to rest in a peasant's cottage. Suddenly he heard a fluttering above his head, and — looking up to the rafters — saw the cage. When he left, the cage was swinging jauntily along with him.

A cage of delft, graced with a painting of a water trough, dates back to the middle of the eighteenth century; European towns engaged in the manufacture of delft tiles made the delft cages as a by-product.

Gradually the cages of delft were lost until, finally, Mr. Drake's remained the three fine examples of the work known to be left in the world. The last heard, one of them was in the possession of a Dr. Mandel of Paris. The other was the property of the widow of the famous painter, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, who was born in Belgium and became an English citizen.

This dainty cage was in great demand in Mr. Drake's household and among his friends as a flower basket for a dining table center piece. James Whistler, the artist, also liked to use a bird cage as a table decoration. His was an old ivory one, and it was always Mr. Drake's regret that during all the years he spent hunting bird cages around the world he never found one for his own collection.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WORLD OF WOMEN

She's on Her Toes to Establish the Ballet in Western Canada

By WALTER H. RANDALL

WHEN Miss Gweneth Lloyd's Winnipeg Ballet, organized in 1938, scored a smash hit before a box-office record audience in Ottawa last February, the petite and dynamic Englishwoman was far too busy checking costumes backstage to appear for curtain-call tributes to her artistic skill.

GWENETH LLOYD

Not that Miss Lloyd is unappreciative of her mounting success. Only she has worked like a trojan to make the public ballet-conscious and now that Western Canada is starting to look with favor on her efforts, Miss Lloyd is taking it in stride.

Typical is her comment on the command performance visit to Ottawa for the Canadian Celebrity series. Miss Lloyd merely said "We were glad to go," an understatement of considerable depth when you consider that the jaunt cost the club $2,400 which it raised at two benefit performances in Winnipeg. Artists are proverbially uncommercial, but Miss Lloyd shrugs expressive shoulders and sighs a little sadly when she contemplates the wealthy individuals who sponsor ballet in other lands and the meagre financial backing ballet has received here.

The slim English miss who has the unbeatable combination of a magnificent and when required, quite hard-headed business sense, and generous artistic gifts, knew what she was about when she left England in 1938. Miss Lloyd was born in Lancashire and attended Northwood College, just outside of London, as a child. Later on she went to a physical training college in Liverpool and the course included dancing. That was the start of Gweneth Lloyd's career!

She taught physical training in the Channel Islands for three years after leaving the Liverpool college. Then, in her own words, she "chucked" that and went to London for a strenuous three-years' training in the Ginner-Mawer School of Dancing, graduating with honors. She studied ballet with Margaret Craske who was with the original Russian ballet under Diaghileff. Later she opened a school of her own in the north of England and Betty Hey, now Mrs. Hey-Farrally, came to her as a pupil. Betty showed exceptional talents and Miss Lloyd trained her for a partner. Now Betty-Farrally is Miss Lloyd's ballet mistress and has a Canada-wide reputation for superb dancing technique, mime and flair for comedy.

Ballet Here To Stay

Together Miss Lloyd and Mrs. Hey-Farrally came to Winnipeg. Asked why, Miss Lloyd said she decided she was in a rut and needed a change. "I had visited Winnipeg in 1935 and Mrs. Robert Jarman, wife of the Director of Physical Education for Public Schools there, had been my gym mistress when I was a little girl. I could see scope for ballet and other forms of classical dancing, so picked Winnipeg."

Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have had examinations from the Royal Academy of Dancing in London for fifteen years. Canada is just at the beginning. Winnipeg had its first exams two years after the opening of her studio and Miss Lloyd made history by having ten of her pupils pass.

Late in 1938 a short item appeared in a Winnipeg newspaper announcing that the "effort to form a Winnipeg Ballet Company under the direction of Miss Lloyd seems to be moving along successfully;" the article also predicting that "the ballet club is likely to become a live organization." Miss Lloyd regarded that press notice as very encouraging but slightly conservative because she wasn't standing on her toes six hours a day for nothing. Ballet had come to Winnipeg to stay; it was just a matter of how long it would take the good burghers to recognize the fact.

Members of the Greater Winnipeg Book Group Guild were told early in 1939 that "from this date onward, the home of the ballet will not mean some far away country, but will mean the Winnipeg Ballet." The truth of Miss Lloyd's prophecy became quite evident after the western junket last November when Edmonton, Saskatoon and Regina clamored for tickets to see the Winnipeg Ballet artists perform such phenomonally popular hits as "An American in Paris," "Etude," "Finishing School" and "The Planets," four of Miss Lloyd's eighteen choreographic originals.

With unswerving directness the Winnipeg Ballet has moved toward artistic maturity because of the combination of Miss Lloyd's talents for choreography and training, Mrs. Hey-Farrally's contributions as ballet mistress and ballerina, and the company's blending of courage, integrity and devotion.

Thus everyone concerned was very happy last year when the National Film Board announced that several ballet sequences from the Winnipeg Company's repertoire would be filmed as part of a full length motion picture on life in Canada. The Winnipeg Ballet Company was the only company in Canada to be represented in the film, which is for distribution abroad.

Good Material In Canada

Miss Lloyd has developed two of Canada's outstanding ballet dancers —Paddy Stone, a lithe young man who earned the praise of Leonide Massine, internationally-famous ballet master and leader of the Ballet Russe—and Jeanne McKenzie, who is now a ballet teacher in Vancouver. Paddy Stone has made ballet his profession and is now in New York to appear with leading ballet companies.

A pet project of Miss Lloyd's got underway in October, 1945, when she started her Professional Teachers' Class with eleven pupils, three of them men. Teaching ballet requires patience and long, gruelling work, Miss Lloyd explained, and lack of professional teachers is one of the reasons why Canada has had few ballet companies of any note. Graduates of her Professional Teachers' Class will go to western centres to teach ballet and Miss Lloyd looks forward to the day when ballet becomes nationally popular. It may take six years, she says, but then Canadian girls are wonderful ballet material, being lithe and graceful with unbounded vitality. But they must have patience, too, she adds.

Miss Lloyd bemoans the lack of male dancers and decries the popular misconception that ballet is "sissy stuff" for boys. Ballet is more strenuous than any sport and calls into play every muscle in the dancer's body, while sports only demand use of certain muscles.

Original Choreography

There has been criticism that Miss Lloyd's repertoire is not Canadian in theme. True, perhaps, when the Winnipeg Ballet Company was finding its legs, Miss Lloyd admits. But none of her productions were ever pallid imitations and she points with pride to her 1940 production of an original titled "Kilowatt Magic" which tells the story of the application of water power to the making of electricity. The *decor* reminds the audience of the natural beauties of western lakes and rivers as they dance their way through the hills and prairie.

Miss Lloyd staunchly refuses to do anything trite and she recoils at the though of doing a pantomime imitation of a musical comedy featuring the rugged north country and Mounties.

You can depend upon it that when the Winnipeg Ballet Company performs another ballet with a Canadian theme that it will have a story to tell. Meantime Miss Lloyd will be quite content if her dancers can feel happiness, joy, sadness, passion and exultation in their hearts while dancing and radiate them to the audience as they tell the story of the ballet in pantomime.

We Owe Them a More Realistic Portrait of the "Glamour" Jobs

By DOROTHY A. HOMUTH

"WOULD you see Miss Civvy in relation to a job? She is mustering out in the next week, and is desirous of getting a position in an organization such as yours."

I replied that of course I would be happy to have a chat with Miss Civvy. When she arrived on my doorstep she informed me that she was twenty-three years of age, that she had had three years in the tailoring shop in the army, and that she now wished to be a fashion buyer—with a strong emphasis on "fashion".

I was slightly taken aback, but came up brightly with the question: "What did you engage in prior to your enlistment?" "Factory work," was the answer.

Upon some probing I discovered that she had done a good job on the tailoring, and suggested that there was an opening in a similar department in our organization. She hastily replied that she had no desire to continue in that kind of work; she'd "had that", so to speak, and she would settle for nothing short of being a buyer.

When I saw how firmly determined she was, I decided that the kindest thing to do was to clip the wings of her ambition by telling her the facts pertaining to such a job. "Would you be willing," I queried, "to spend from ten to fifteen years selling merchandise, in the hope that you *might* capture that highly desirable position as buyer, and at the same time with the knowledge that you might prove not to have the necessary 'flair' when once you had a go at it?"

No Short Cuts

Miss Civvy thought that those years of selling should not be necessary. If they were necessary, why was it? To tell her that there is no short cut to such a highly specialized job as buying was not enough; I had to take her step by step, and to use case histories as examples.

When I had finished doing this I detected a mistiness in her eyes, for which I was sorry, so I asked her whether she would not be willing, with her gratuities, to take a business course which would partly qualify

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her for an office position. She didn't know, she said, whether she would like office work. So again I felt called upon to deal frankly with her daydreams.

I told her that I thought she would probably not like office work anyhow if she approached it in a doubtful frame of mind,—that a large part of any individual success is the determination to like the job in stormy weather as well as when the skies are cloudless. Even in the best jobs there are parts of the work that are sometimes pretty dreary; but when the storms gather and envelop us we don't lie down and quit, but lift the chin a little higher, smile a little more broadly, and plunge through the clouds to where the sun shines on the farther side.

The next young service woman to appear at my desk was Miss Muster, who said she would like a job just like mine and how should she go about getting it? I felt momentarily dispossessed, but I rallied to the point of croaking, "How do you know what my job is?" She told me that she knew I met "just lots of people" and that she would like that. I told her that this silver in my hair hadn't got there from just meeting people; that the meeting people part was sandwiched in when I could catch myself a free moment, and was rather incidental to the main job.

Knew What She Wanted

Next Miss Officer appeared and told me that she had had experience in script writing, and now she was out of the service she was anxious to "go to work". In less than one hour she was taken on the advertising staff, and she began her duties the following day. She had chosen the job she was experienced in, which speeded up her employment possibilities. The spade work she had already done, and all she has to do now is to get her feet under a desk and get on with the job.

Our sympathies, our understanding and time should be freely given to our people of the services, but I feel that that still isn't good enough. Couldn't more be done in the way of giving information, applying aptitude tests and providing vocational guidance, as a part of Rehabilitation? Shouldn't we have more articles, where everybody can read them, on Success and the heartaches and disappointments that must always come before it is achieved? Could we not take this Success—or these supposedly desirable top-flight jobs which to so many represent Success—and strip it of its artificial glamour? The imposing office with the highly polished desk is only a static affair after all. The glamour that enwraps it is put there by the individual who occupies it, who can make the job the envy of all associates, or can rob it of all its charm and desirability by merely functioning like a machine rather than like a human being.

I have known people who made an inferior job appear to be a very special one, by their approach to it and handling of it. And this brings up the question of the definition of success. Surely the first requisite is to be happy in one's job. With that attitude success is really yours already.

If, upon mustering out, the service man or woman could discuss the work which he or she thinks it would be nice to do, with a person who is actually doing that sort of work, what a lot of trouble would be saved! What a lot of square pegs would be kept out of round holes! To go backstage on any job is bound to show it up in a truer light than the outer office can afford.

I think that almost any business organization would be willing and anxious to appoint a key person to discuss with those who are leaving the armed services the highlights and shadows of any available job in its various fields of activity. We can all be successful, but only on condition of knowing our proper niche. Let those of us who have remained at home during these long years of war do the best we can to lead to their proper niche the men and women who have done such a job for us.

• •

FLOWERS and blossoms in all their spring exuberance will bloom in The Art Gallery of Toronto during the week of April 26 to May 5. The exhibition, which is the first of its kind at the Art Gallery, will consist of living floral pictures set in lighted wall niches to give the effect of paintings. And in the rotunda adjoining the Fudger Gallery there will be a collection of flower paintings by the Nineteenth Century painter and lithographer, Henri Fantin-Latour. Most of the Fantin-Latour paintings in the collection are owned in Toronto, but in addition some of the artist's work is being borrowed from Ottawa and Montreal.

The exhibition has been arranged by the Women's Committee, who took the responsibility for the Art Gallery's very successful membership campaign last year. The flowers for the exhibition are being donated by the Florists' Association of Canada.

Among those designing the flower arrangements will be Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, Mrs. O. D. Vaughan, Mrs. de Bruno Austin, Mr. Thomas Jackson, Mr. Ronald McRae, Mr. Herbert Irvine, Mrs. Harold Crang, Mrs. Nelles Starr, Mrs. John Band, Mrs. J. W. Eaton, Mrs. Aubrey Baillie, Mrs. George Fensom, Mr. Alec Mitchell, Mrs. Harold Warren, Mrs. Reginald Watkins, Mrs. J. J. Vaughan.

Peeping Tom of the Modern World

By ANN FOSTER

THE only live television camera in the world today has picked up a few tricks—human tricks—and not very pretty ones either. It must have been scratching its ear, rubbing its nose, beetling its brow, chewing frantically on pieces of paper, and otherwise disporting itself in the manner of human adults, since viewing the opening proceedings at the Security Council of the United Nations Organization.

In the televised world of the future, if we're going to be televised while about our business as were the delegates to the Security Council, we're going to have to watch out for our manners. In fact, it may be conceivable that we're all going to have to learn a brand new set of rules of behavior—didn't the Movie queens learn to speak all over again when the Talkies came in?—But the new manners for a televised world will be complex and will deal directly with the subconscious, with fears, and trepidations, with glances, and sighs, wrinkled brows and bottled thoughts.

Dead Pan

A new Emily Post will arise with degrees in psychology and mathematics, and a face and hands that will not flutter an eyelash or a knuckle unless under direct instructions from her televised-trained brain. And before her, going down into the substrata of not-so-professional professors of manners, will spring up the television-conscious man and woman who will, for the price of five bucks, teach us to order our expressions, the behavior of our eyes, our hands, our feet, and even our silent lips, with due regard to the fact that anyone on earth may be peeping in on us by way of a few inches of television screen.

There may even be such a roaring trade in this business, that brass plates will be nailed to blue doors, and in order to give the client the benefit of the doubt, such discreet lettering as the following may be engraved thereon: "Professor Dolittle. By Appointment Only."

No one should mind slinking past a brass plate of that kind, and ringing the bell. The professor, of course, will not answer the door, but a robot, dressed in immaculate white, with soundless soles and heels, expressionless eyes, and simply no exasperating habits whatever.

For the very nervous cases—those who will not slink past a door even without a brass plate—there may be correspondence lessons. An advertisement in the paper will need to be less discreet than the brass plate: "Do you fidget when you're nervous? Don't take Vitamins—televise-train your subconscious! Three lessons for $10." And the wives will enclose ten bucks for three lessons for John, never dreaming that John's horrible habits when eating toast are nothing on the faces she makes when trying on hats, or bathing the newest newborn.

Null And Bland

John will study the three lessons, and after that, will be insufferable. *Why* must Amy flutter her hands when dishing out soup? Look at him, now, smoking a pipe after all that correspondence—his lips are as calm as those of the Mona Lisa, his hands as placid as lead. No one, peeping in on him now, would imagine for a moment he was still smarting under the remark the boss made this morning . . . not an eyelash out of place, nor a fleck of saliva on the chin.

Of course, after a while, we shall take to expressionless and habitless lives—unless they be calm, glamorous, or outright naughty expressions we own (which might, actually, put us in the running for a television career). But the ordinary run of us, used to frowning, biting our lips wiggling our ears, walking with a slouch, and drinking soup out of the wrong side of the spoon will take ten lessons at two bucks per and call it a day. We'll be expressionless and completely lacking in cute and exasperating habits—but heck, anyone on earth can peep in on us, and to hell with 'em! They'll have no faults to find with *us*. No *Sir!*

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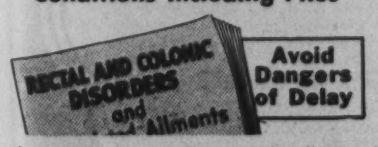

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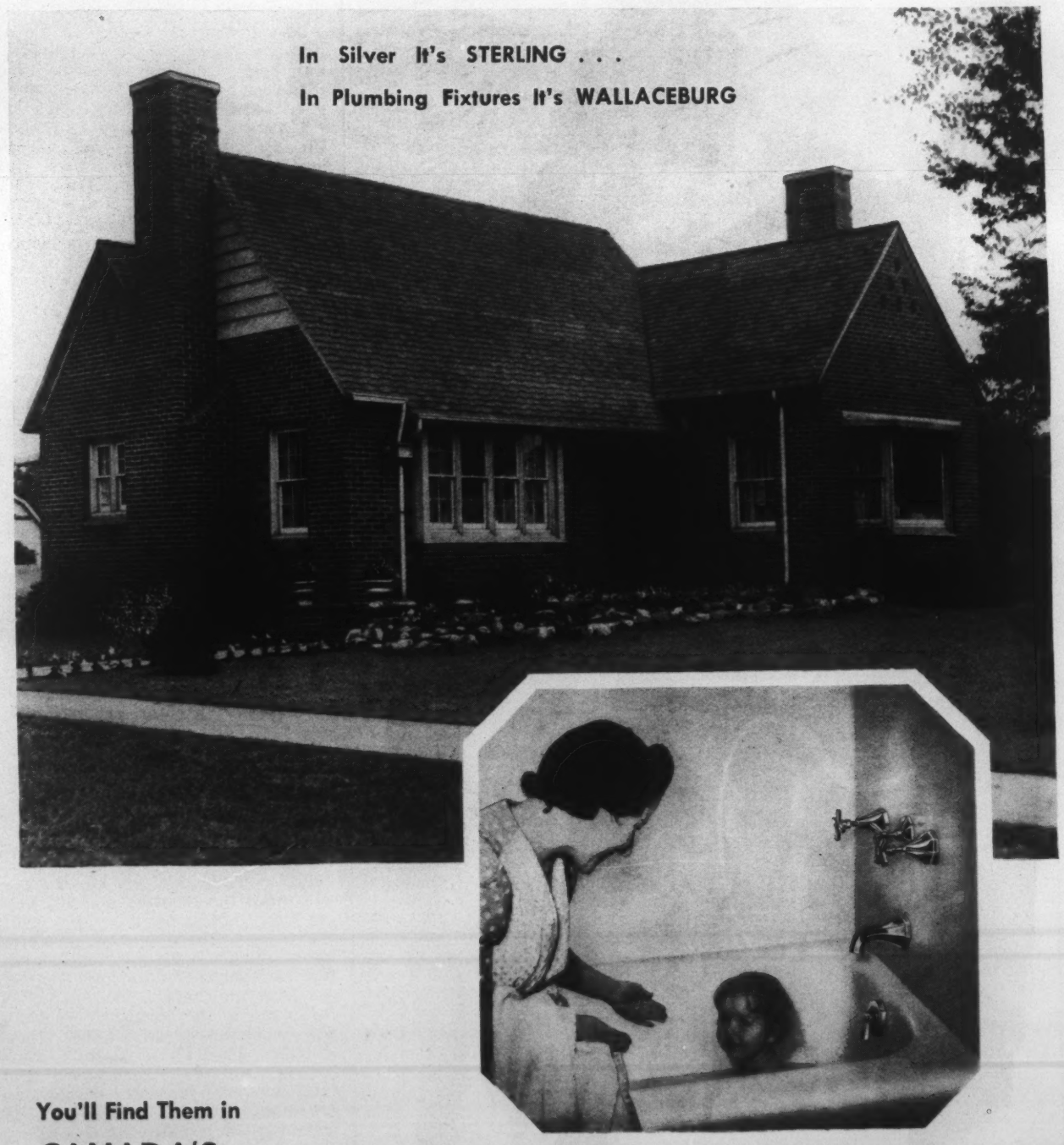

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Introduction to the Air Age in One Relatively Easy Lesson

By TERRY BELLAMY

FIFTEEN years ago a certain pilot, who shall be nameless, looked at me with a cold fishy eye and told me I was too old to learn to fly.

So I made up my mind to belie his words.

At last, after a long wait, I have had my first lesson. My sensations? ....Well, I tried to look very calm and blasé. I hoped nobody noticed my nervousness. The instructor called back through the "intercom", "Are you scared?" With my knees shaking I replied, "No, I'm not scared I'm just nervous as I would be at starting anything new."

But I am going too fast. It all happened very suddenly. I met a couple of girls I knew, for lunch downtown, which, it turned out, we had to eat very hurriedly because one, the flyer, had been asked to be out at the Flying Club early to pose for some pictures.

They have only three women members so far at this particular flying club, so our sex counts for something.

On the way out my friend said, "Why don't you have a lesson today? It's a beautiful day."

It was. There was more than a hint of spring in the air. Bright sunshine and a cloudless blue sky. Just to be away from the city was enough . . . but to fly! To climb into the sky on such a day, with no more thought or preparation than that!

Town Clothes

I looked at my clothes. "Shouldn't I be in slacks or something?"

"Oh, I expect they can lend you a windbreaker. The planes are closed. You won't be cold."

Objection over-ruled.

My horoscope for the day as retailed in the paper had specially warned me not to be extravagant with money. This was it! . . . oh, to heck. I didn't believe in horoscopes anyway. At least not when they don't suit my way of thinking.

Here we were, at the airport.

It was all too simple. "Could Terry have a lesson today?"

"Why, yes, certainly. Perfect day for it. Have you ever flown before? Only as a passenger. Oh, well, you know what it's like to be up in the air. Here is your instructor . . . Bill, here is Terry. Will you take her up for fifteen or twenty minutes."

The instructor looked at me in my city finery . . . coat, frivolous hat, open-toed shoes already rather muddied, pseudo silk stockings, the good ones still are very scarce.

I gave a nervous laugh. "I know I'm not suitably dressed but the idea was only suggested about ten minutes ago." I thought of the black lace unmentionables I was wearing, and, wondered how much climbing in and out of the plane I would have to do, again I longed for my slacks.

No Turning Back

But I was committed now. No time like the present. No time to get nervous this way.

A windbreaker and a helmet appeared. The Tiger Moth was wheeled out of the hangar. It looked tiny after the Dakotas, Venturas and Cansos at the R.C.A.F. Station on whose outskirts I have been living for so long.

I stepped into the rear seat . . . some delay while cushions where found to raise me higher. I was strapped in. "This is not because of danger, but merely a government regulation," they said. "You would need it if you looped the loop." Maybe I registered consternation. They hastily added that I would not be flying upside down the first time.

The speaking tubes were adjusted. My instructor stepped into the front seat. The plexiglass hood was drawn over our heads. We were ready.

According to orders I held the stick in my right hand, not too firmly, in fact as lightly as you would hold the reins of a light mouthed horse. My left hand ready to control the throttle, my two feet on the rudder-pedals. My eyes everywhere. There seemed an awful lot of things to look at. The stabilizer was pointed out to me. That is the lever that adjusts the balance of the plane to the weight of its load. The brake lever was another thing to notice. Then I was taught a routine check up of the dash board: gas tank fuel, oil pressure, revolutions per minute, switch on, contact . . . we're off.

Taxiing to the correct runway. There's not much wind today, but we always take off up wind, so look for the way the wind indicator blows. Or gently flutters. At the runway we wait a second for an incoming plane to cross our path on its way to land. Then . . . open up the throttle, away we go . . . we're up! Just as easy as that.

On The Level

Strange mystery of the air! The bright, cloudless day was over . . . we were flying through a slight mist.

"How high are we now?"

"You'll see by the altimeter in front of you . . . see . . . on the right of the instrument panel. We are at 2000 feet, so we turn her nose up and climb some more to get above the mist. Do you see the airspeed indicator on our left wing? It is registering our climbing speed . . . 70 miles an hour."

Seventy miles an hour. It all seemed incredibly slow and dull, as if we were hardly moving at all. Travelling in a car at that speed along a main road and you would know you were moving. Nothing to compare our speed with here the instructor explained. Still I suppose the boys in a Spitfire notice the difference.

A few more explanations, then "She's all yours. Keep your nose to that spot on the horizon, your wings level with the horizon to right and left of you, your eye on the straight road down there and follow that.

I expect I was too cautious, my one desire being to obey orders, so with infinite care I managed to keep her fairly level, until I was told to rock the plane from side to side; forwards and backwards . . . just to get the feel of it.

Thirty Minutes

After what seemed a very few minutes the instructor said "There's the airport down there, over your right wing, we'll now glide down for a landing. This is what you do." We were 3,500 feet up. The plane was drafty. I was beginning to feel distinctly cold and tired. We glided down, circled the airport once for wind direction and landed. I had been concentrating pretty heavily and terra firma looked good to me at that moment. But could all this have happened in the few moments it appeared to be?

We walked across the tarmac, through the huge hangar, into the office. The Secretary looked up. "Let's see, you've been out thirty minutes," he said.

P.S. I can hardly wait for my next lesson.

• •

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Helen Ball.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Graduate Cooks a Hopeful Augury of Better Fed Canadian Public

By JANET MARCH

THERE'S a good deal of talk these days about rehabilitation, familiarly known as rehab. If you turn up "Webster's" you get some rather discouraging definitions of the word. It seems that usually people who need rehabilitating have had rather doubtful pasts, and not been the backbone of the Army, Navy and Air Force which defended us for six years. If you skip over these rather discouraging definitions, you at last come to a better one, "to put on a proper basis." This is one of those two-way stretch elastic definitions. Men who have been fighting for our security now no longer have to, and instead are learning, or re-learning the ways of peace, which surely is a "proper basis" of living.

The rehabilitation center in Toronto is in the old Model School, and in the temporary buildings run up for the Air Force in the school grounds. Here you can learn to be a barber, do laundry work, or dry cleaning, become a motor mechanic, learn any of the building trades, study graphic arts or horology (watch making to you), or do your matriculation subjects which you may now find you need before going on to the University.

Over near the North Gerrard and Church Street corner in a separate building you find the Hotels, Restaurant and Bakery Trades School, and here at present are ninety students learning to be bakers or chefs. Already the School has thirty graduates, and there is such a long waiting list that they are going to squeeze in twelve more the next time the course starts.

School For Chefs

Every one of the 5,000 odd students at the centre is an ex-service man or woman. If you sit in the lounge of the Restaurant Building and watch the students on their way to the tuck shop for a mid-morning snack, you can see, sometimes by the boots, sometimes by a khaki or blue shirt beneath the white overalls, and sometimes just by the maturity of their faces, that these men are ex-soldiers. They are a cheerful and fine looking crowd and yet they seem as different as possible from the teen-age youngsters who are perhaps learning the same things in the technical schools.

The ninety students who are learning to be chefs—there are only five women—will be there six months if they want to be bakers and nine if they want to become full chefs. About eighty-five per cent of their work is practical and fifteen per cent is taught them in lectures. In the latter they learn some of the general principles of nutrition and a bit about buying, etc. The students do the cooking for the cafeteria, the restaurant and the tuckshop, but the waitresses are paid. No one would bother these days to take time off and learn to be a waitress when many an employer will pay the girls while they learn the mysteries of not spilling down the customers' backs and keeping the orders straight.

Feeding the students is a big job for about eighty per cent of them turn up for one or two meals, or at least a snack, in the course of the day. The instructors eat in the dining room which is also open to the public, and in the cafeteria they average over fifteen hundred meals a day.

In charge of this combination service where the learners feed the other seekers after knowledge is Mrs. G. A. Dobson, a graduate of Household Science at the University of Saskatchewan. Mrs. Dobson was a dietitian in Eaton's Georgian Room and more recently at the de Havilland plant during the war. I asked her how chefs got to be chefs when they didn't have a school like this one to attend, and it was just by a sort of hit-or-miss apprenticeship. It seems you got yourself a job in a hotel or restaurant kitchen, and if you were smart you worked up. If you weren't you probably never got beyond the lowly rank of potato peeler. For all we know many Escoffiers may have languished washing dishes.

Even now, unless you have the necessary credentials, namely of having fought for your country, you still have to get to be a chef in this round-about-way, which possibly accounts for some of the very different food often served.

Plain And Fancy

Just how Mrs. Dobson, the Director, manages to feed the hungry mobs, using cooks who are learning the trade, is her problem, but you only have to have one meal in the restaurant to discover what good food she turns out. The soups are well flavored, the rolls soft without being doughy.

The graduates of this school will not be just "good plain cooks," a term which so often seems to refer to the personal appearance rather than the capacity to cook food. These chefs know how to cook broccoli—that temperamental vegetable—and serve it with Hollandaise; they can make their own éclairs, serve corn fritters with fried chicken, whip up frozen cream puffs with hot chocolate sauce. The ham they serve will be Virginia baked with raisin sauce; their boiled corned beef with cabbage would make Jigg's mouth water, and with each meal is good soup, a choice of thick or thin. Here is a place where really fine cooking is being taught. If enough graduates take their places in Canadian hotels, restaurants and institutions we shall eat much better food, better prepared, than we are able to do now.

Buggs, Plague Water and Lady Monmouth

By JOHN McLAVERTY

IN THE possession of Miss Inez Somers, Director of Home Service of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto is a Cook Book, published in 1765. The title is "The Art of Cookery Made Plain and Easy; which far exceeds any Thing of the Kind yet published By a 'LADY'." The book seems to have been popular as the copy before us is one of the ninth edition.

Of course we can expect style even in a Cook Book, and the LADY has one of her own, a premeditated one, which she explains thus: "If I have not wrote in high polite style, I hope I shall be forgiven; for my intention is to instruct the lower sort, and therefore must treat them in their own way. For example: when I bid them lard a fowl, if I should bid them lard with large lardoons, they would not know what I meant, but when I say they must lard with large pieces of bacon, they know what I mean."

The LADY does not like French Cooks, noting that extravagance is one of their many faults as she writes: "I have heard of a French cook that used six pounds of butter to fry twelve eggs; when everybody knows (that understands cooking) that half a pound is full enough or more than need be used; but then"—here she fires the heavy gun—"it would not be FRENCH. So much is the folly of this age, that they would rather be imposed upon by a FRENCH booby, than give encouragement to a good ENGLISH Cook!"

Strange Brews

The table of contents is very interesting, going from how to roast and boil everything necessary to be sent up to the table, how to brew, distil, with two concluding chapters, one, "A certain Cure for the Bite of

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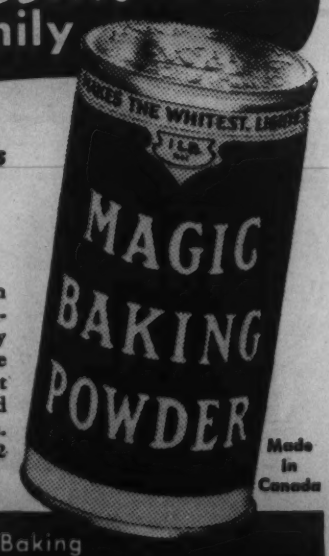
Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening until well mixed. Add raisins and orange rind. Beat egg slightly in measuring cup and add milk to make ¾ cup. Add to first mixture. Roll out about ½-inch thick; cut with floured biscuit cutter. Place on greased pan. Bake in hot oven (475°F.) about 12 minutes. Makes 16.


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a Mad Dog"—this contributed by a Dr. Mead—and the other "A Receipt to keep clear from Buggs."

There is a "Receipt" too, for making Plague Water. In the preparation of this the LADY lists every herb from the herbarium, from angelica to wormwood.

"For Captains of Ships; how to make all useful things for a Voyage; and setting out a Table on board a Ship," precedes an appendix in which are many Receipts. These include how to make Sour Crout; a Scotch haggass; White Mead; Powder for the Heart-burn; A fine Lip Salve. And if her readers never knew it before, the LADY goes to some pains telling how "To preserve Tripe to go to the East Indies."

How "To distil Treacle Water, Lady Monmonth's way," again uses many varied herbs all to be gathered and treated before they are placed in the still.

Even a cursory glance through the book convinces one that there were many private stills in Britain before some adventurers got the bright idea of taking up the distillation of Scotland's "blythe spirit" in a larger way.

East and West meet in a living room with Chinese wallpaper panels, a bamboo screen ceiling and bamboo furniture with tortoise shell finish.

Tender Green Tips of Asparagus Flavor Spring Salad Bouquet

ON the market asparagus is often shortened to "grass".

At this time of the year meals may resemble spring bouquets, gay and colorful with a touch of fresh greens. Tender asparagus tips are enjoyed by most people, whether they come direct from the garden or by way of the grocery store.

The early Romans wrote about asparagus with much enthusiasm, it has been highly valued down through the years, first as a medicine, like a spring tonic, then later as a vegetable. The women of today welcome this first spring vegetable and try to serve it on the very first day it appears. They make the most of its short season and appreciate new ways to serve it.

Here are suggestions and recipes for this aristocrat of vegetables from the testing kitchen of the Consumer Section of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

When asparagus is to be served in pieces, cut off the tips and reserve them. Cook the lower ends of the stalks for ten minutes, then add the tips and cook 5 minutes longer. This cut asparagus may be served in cream sauce.

If the stalks are to be served whole, they should be cooked in an upright position, in a small amount of boiling salted water so that the tips will be above the water and will be steamed rather than boiled as they require very little cooking. Any narrow and rather tall container that will hold the asparagus in an upright position will do very well. The coffee pot and the upper part of the double-boiler are most suitable. Like all vegetables, asparagus, to be at its best, should be cooked and eaten as soon as possible after picking or purchasing. If keeping it in the crisper, wash and dry the stalks, for if moisture clings to the tips, they will very quickly become slimy.

Asparagus does not always need to be cooked, it is delicious thinly sliced raw in a salad.

One pound of asparagus will serve four people, allowing about seven medium stalks each. Butter or Hollandaise sauce, which is also extravagant to the ration conscious have a very satisfactory substitute in Tangy Cheese Sauce.

Tangy Cheese Sauce

3 tablespoons of fat
3 tablespoons flour
1½ cups milk
½ cup grated cheese
⅓ tsp. dry mustard
¾ tsp. Worcestershire sauce
⅓ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper

Melt the fat, blend in the flour and add the milk. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thickened. Continue to cook for 5 minutes. Then add cheese, mustard blended with the Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper. Stir until cheese is melted. Arrange the cooked asparagus on a serving plate and pour sauce over them. Six servings.

Spring Salad

1 cup sliced raw carrots
1½ cups sliced raw asparagus
2 cups shredded, green, leaf lettuce
½ cup sliced radishes
Green onions to garnish

Use tender stalks of asparagus (reserving tougher ends for soup). Cut in thin cross-wise slices. If desired the asparagus may be partially cooked; it should however still be crisp. Have all ingredients well chilled and crisp. Toss lightly together with dressing. Six servings.

Asparagus Shortcake

1 lb. fresh asparagus *OR* 2 cups cooked asparagus, cut in 1" pieces
2 cups sifted pastry flour *OR*
1¾ cups sifted all-purpose flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 egg, beaten
1 cup milk
3 tablespoons fat, melted

Drain the asparagus thoroughly. Sift together the dry ingredients and stir in the pieces of asparagus. To the beaten egg add the milk and melted fat. Add liquid mixture to dry ingredients, stirring only enough to blend. Turn into greased 8" square cake pan or greased muffin tins and bake in a hot oven, 400°F., for 25 to 30 minutes. Serve hot topped with hard-cooked eggs in cream sauce. Garnish with paprika. Six servings.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Mistreating the King's English Is a Crime Against Posterity

By CALLAWAY MARSTON

WORDS, words, words! They mean much to all men, and yet receive scant respect from the average user. Disregarding their number, importance and influence, many who employ them continue to maltreat them, though not one when cornered could deny that words, big or little, are among life's essentials.

To those who know English at its best it seems the most expressive of all languages, spoken, written or read in any part of the globe. Naturally there are some who disagree, who hold that some Romance or Oriental Tongue is more musical, though perhaps lacking a certain robust quality which English possesses because of its bi-lingual origin of Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French. It is the language that Chaucer fathered, the means by which Shakespeare proved his greatness, the one in which the King James Version of the New Testament was given to posterity.

Certain things which some persons consider the result of progress, and others hold a mark of retrogression, are now threatening the mother-tongue. Naturally it is steadily being added to, for it is as alive and as much a growing thing as a newly acquired fern in a suburban bay window. Danger seems to lie largely in the dismemberment or dislocation of words, of many so long in use that the old law precept applies and the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Few persons would advocate a return to the formality of the precise speech abounding in "Sirs" and "Madams" which was popular not so many decades ago, but now the menace lies in too much latitude instead of too little.

THE growing habit of distorting words seems to call for immediate correction. And it should be done before those who condemn the practice unconsciously adopt it. Words should not be altered without any reason except some man's idle fancy. The cause of present-day mistreatment may partly lie in the lamentable fact that in spite of the richness of the language, many—including some who write and plenty who only talk—possess a very limited vocabulary, and lacking wider knowledge twist what they do know into new forms the world could well do without. Children should be taught that English is a great heritage, something to be preserved and protected until not one user is left to defend it.

Words are many things in addition to the dictionary's dull definition. As explosives they can be used to destroy ancient errors and correct modern mistakes. They can soothe like a lullaby at twilight, cause havoc and heartache, or gently heal a wound. On occasion they are as dangerous as big guns, as sweet as a cabbage rose on a June night in an old-fashioned garden. Their power is infinite and indefinable.

And yet today English is in some danger of experiencing a great change, of losing that quality which has made it forthright in debate—and perhaps placed it at some disadvantage in diplomacy. It may be that in these early post-war days it is threatened with conversion into a sort of verbal Bouillabaisse in which everything is welcome provided it adds a fancied piquancy. And it must be admitted that, perhaps partly because of the war and its trick of miscalling and renaming many things, English of late has been both enlarged and contaminated by cheap phrases and newly coined expressions. Perhaps—and it does no harm to hope—most of these excrescences may be forgotten when memory of the fight and fury fades.

SLANG has good points, especially those pithy combinations that in a picturesque word or two can convey an idea that otherwise might take a paragraph to describe. In truth, at times, it is as appropriate as a Croix de Guerre in the Invalides when affixed to an old French soldier's faded uniform. But over-encouragement should be carefully avoided, for slang is as habit-forming as any sedative ever passed over an apothecary's counter.

Granted that to hold its own a language must have fluidity, there nevertheless comes a time to stop playing with words and juggling syllables. English, having weathered many storms, must today meet the menace of the ignorant who feel entitled at will not only to distort but to destroy.

To borrow one of their own terms, these enemies of the mother-tongue can be called "inventionists". Among many other places their work may be found at any of the newsstands that stud the street corners of the big cities. Stopping at one of them a would-be investigator must invest in some of the near-literature disguised in magazine form between gaudy covers. A few examples selected from the offered treasure will possibly satisfy the most pertinacious digger.

In his search he may find that before some pulp writer gets his story to the point where "hospitalization" becomes necessary for victim, victor or both, many strange things can happen which may lead to an appointment with somebody known as an "embalmist"—a word one hopes may never find a place for itself by crowding into a dictionary between embalm and embank. Suppose the tale deals with some "pistol-toting papa" who has already "weaseled" into the homicide class. He can, so his creator claims, "swivel" his eyes to keep track of his prey, before "triggering" him to complete extinction. Of such social amenities the earnest investigator knows little, but he can be sure that if the intended victim manages to "dialize" for help, he has a fair chance to be "reporterized"—of course with pics—on the front page of some local paper. To borrow a word just discovered in a despatch to a well-known Canadian daily, the would-be murderer when caught may be "pressured" by police, even if he escapes the "Bataan" march to his "toasting".

For none of these verbal barnacles is there any excuse. They debase the language to which they are attached, and in time may do it serious injury. All English-speaking men and women should realize that they are "contacting" a problem that must be solved if the language of their forefathers is to remain a matter for pride instead of shame.

CANADA UNLIMITED — *The Formative Years*

The Lamplighter—*by J. S. Hallam, A.R.C.A., O.S.A.*

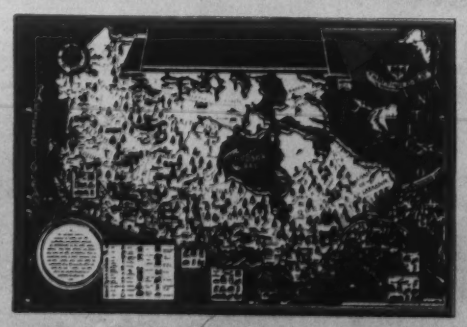
Out of the Twilight

LIGHT THAT WOULD SPRING into being at the touch of a switch! Light that could be fed by the force of a waterfall hundreds of miles away!

Old timers shook their heads and walked warily around the new electric light standards. Jim, the lamplighter, left his flame-tipped lighting pole at home and did his rounds with a pair of pliers and a handful of carbon pencils, shaking his head at the newfangled invention that had turned his world topsy-turvy.

But the children in the Canadian cities accepted the change with unalloyed enthusiasm. Gleefully they followed the Lamplighter—turned-electrician, gathering as prizes the burned-out carbons.

Great men like Sir Adam Beck, father of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power System, were to set the pattern of publicly owned power development for the world. Enterprising businessmen were working over plans for the electrification of their factories. The stubby black carbon pencils the children of the '90's collected were a portent and an augury for the bright light of Destiny that was to shine on their country.



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My Second Father and the Great Controversy on Evolution

By HORACE BROWN

This is the third and last of a series of articles by Horace Brown, retailing his experiences with the late Rev. Charles H. Vessot of Ottawa.

MOST boys dream of an understanding father. Most fathers would like to be pals to their sons. But, the world being what it is, this loveliest of relationships is a phenomenon.

I never really got to know my own father. There was a wall between us, a difference of feeling I have noted in too many father-son associations, complicated further by the fact that I saw him once or twice for short periods in my formative years, my parents having separated when I was going on twelve. Freud will explain this cheerfully by explaining that there is a natural antagonism between father and son, as there is between mother and daughter, a sort of early sex probing. The buck will challenge the authority of his sire over the herd, when his horns are full-grown.

But I had the singular good fortune of having a second father, a man so genuinely Christian and humble that I have never forgotten his gentle teachings, even though I make a poor fist of emulating him. My second father was the late Rev. Charles H. Vessot, of Ottawa, a son of the first French Protestant missionary in Canada, and himself a minister of the United Church, where he took his St. Mark's French Presbyterian church at Union. My real father placed me to board with Mr. Vessot and his wife and daughter shortly before my twelfth birthday, and, although it may not have been apparent at the time, it was the luck of one grubbing in clay and finding a rare diamond.

Mr. Vessot was a remarkable man in ways other than his tolerances and his humanities. I have seen him give his last ten dollars to one of his deserving parishioners, give it not as charity but as something that he was glad to do and sorry because it was so little. Yet that same little rotund man invented the only flax-pulling machine in the world to work satisfactorily at that time, with the help of his son Ulysses, a professor at McGill University, and promoters made a mint of money from this Vessot Flax-Pulling Machine. Mr. Vessot and his son, I know, divided thousands of dollars on the project, although this was a mere pittance to what the promoters made, but he, so far as I could see, never kept any of that money for himself. Money to my second father was something to use for the joy of others. He was content with his niggardly salary and the manse, as long as he knew that he had helped a suffering fellow-human.

I remember how he glowed, when a copy of the *Country Gentleman* arrived with a complete story about his invention, showing pictures of the flax-puller at work. Then I recall vividly his splendid indignation, as he read that these Vessot machines were being manufactured by convicts in Oregon penitentiaries.

"It is not the way to make machines or anything," he told me, "from the sufferings of others. I did not know about this, or I would never have permitted it. To think of my invention being made by convict labor! It is not the way God wants man to treat man. There is surely some way they can be made better men, without using them to make millions of dollars for promoters, who do nothing but sell the products of the brains and hands of others."

AS A BOY, I read everything I could get my hands on, from Nick Carter to Darwin. At about this time I was tremendously thrilled by the "Origin of Species", although I doubt whether I could plough through the entire book again today.

It was my fate to be invited to spend the evening with a boyhood chum. I was unaware that it was a strict and old-fashioned Presbyterian family; you could never have told it by the son. The evening went pleasantly enough, until the mother invited us to join her for tea. I made some chance remark about Evolution, and the battle of the prejudices was on. Mrs. Y. surged to the attack with fiery religious zeal, and I was confounded and dumbfounded, retreating at first in disorder but finally rallying my forces and coming back with argument after argument that literally, after a couple of hours, wore the good lady down.

Mrs. Y. was definitely troubled for the state of my soul. Even my fifteen-year-old mind could grasp that. She at last terminated the seemingly endless argument, with me all but asleep in my chair. Before I left, she insisted upon my taking a book with a lurid cover with an even more lurid title, "God or Gorilla!"

"This book," she told me, "will answer all your questions. You *must* see the right way of looking at things."

THE next day was a Saturday, and I stayed in my room, tired after my unusually late hour. I glanced uneasily through the first chapter of the book Mrs. Y. had given me. It should be a good book, I told myself; it's by a minister. But I couldn't bring myself to read more than a bit here and there, because the writer assaulted me from the first, attempting to batter me down by words rather than by reason, and I am still stubborn about things like that.

After a while, I heard the telephone ring in Mr. Vessot's study. Instinctively, I knew it was Mrs. Y. calling. I could hear Mr. Vessot's deep voice mumbling for the longest time, and then the click as the receiver went back. I steeled myself for what was inevitable. Mr. Vessot's slow, heavy tread creaked on the stairs. I tried to be casual, as he came into my room, his gentle face troubled.

"Whatever have you been saying to Mrs. Y., Orass?" he asked me, coming as always to the point." She telephoned me in a terrible state, and wanted to know what we were teaching you in a minister's home. You know you have to be careful what you say, because of my position. You could make a lot of trouble."

I had learnt I need not fear to tell my second father the truth. So I told him about my chance remark on Evolution, and of how she had kept me arguing for over two hours.

"She shouldn't have done that," he said. "A young boy needs his sleep. This book, she gave you, have you read it?"

"I've looked at the first chapter, but I don't think much of it."

"Let me see it."

When I handed him the wildly-covered book, a harder look came over his face.

"Humph!' he grunted. "'God or Gorilla!' And he calls himself a 'Reverend'! He should know better than to couple the name of God with that of a gorilla." He leafed through some of the pages, staring at words and phrases here and there, his face growing more disapproving. "You will leave this book with me, Orass. I shall let you know whether or not you are to read it."

Several days passed in silence, but I did not worry. My second father, I knew, would come to a just decision. Still I was aware how much Mrs. Y.'s call had upset him, much more than he had let on. It takes only one little thing like that, I realize now, to ruin a cleric's career. And Mr. Vessot had been twenty-five years building up his parish from nothing; it would be too much to have a young boy's words ruin everything for him. I say I realize this now, because Mr. Vessot never hinted at this, except in his first remarks to me, nor did he ever refer to it again.

Finally, Mr. Vessot said to me, "I've sent back that book to Mrs. Y., Orass. It was not fit for you to read. It was hysterical and childish. A minister should be ashamed of himself for having written it." (To this day, I do not know what he said to Mrs. Y., but I never heard from her again, and her sons politely avoided me from then on.) Then Mr. Vessot smiled for the first time in the whole affair. "You have a card to the Public Library. I wish you would get me 'Origin of Species'. I have not read it since I was in college. I want to refresh my memory."

Accordingly, I brought my second father a copy of Darwin's history-making book. No matter what Darwin or Mrs. Y. or the "God or Gorilla" man had said, the man whose judgement I was going to take was Mr. Vessot's. I think Mr. Vessot knew that, as he knew that the bond between us was something rare and worth holding.

I had almost forgotten the entire affair, boy-fashion, when Mr. Vessot mentioned it casually to me again.

"I have read most of Darwin's book," he said. "It is remarkable. Remarkable! I am glad I had the opportunity of reading it again. You may now take it back to the Library." He paused, and that faraway look came into his eyes, the look he had of seeing things I could not see and perhaps never shall. "There is much to be said for the theory of Evolution, Orass. In fact, I may tell you that I believe it is true. But this is something I want you to remember, my boy: no matter what happened or what is the exact truth, I see the hand of God in it."

The paths I have followed in my later years would be strange and perhaps terrifying to the Rev. Charles H. Vessot, the little minister of St. Mark's French United Church, Ottawa. But I am not so sure. Like the Christ he worshipped and emulated better than any other man I have ever known, he was always on the side of the weak and downtrodden, always receptive to new ideas, always kind and charitable except when, slow to wrath, he was terrible in his righteous anger. If my second father were alive today, he would speak out against the injustices and affronts to human dignity that exist so pitifully in this Canada of ours; I, his spiritual son, who love him, will try to do what I know he would have liked me to do and what he did all his life, follow the Golden Rule of "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you".

It is little enough memorial to one of the finest men this country has ever known.

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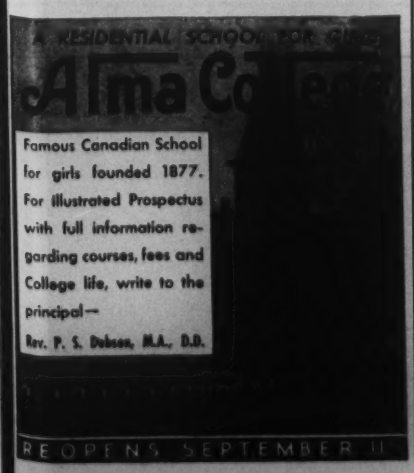
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EATON'S

No Clear-Cut Policy in Transition Budget

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

It is difficult to trace any constructive policy in British Labor's first regular Budget, Mr. Layton indicates. This, while perhaps consistent with the present transitional phase of the country's economy, affords room for criticism since only a clear-cut policy in finance and industry, he believes, can ever bring the economic situation beyond the transitional stage.

Modest reductions in income and purchase taxes and repeal of the unpopular Excess Profits Tax are ground for satisfaction. Temporarily substituting for the latter is a flat rate of five per cent on profits.

London.

FROM random Press reactions, one might assume that Dr. Dalton's first regular Budget had failed to please anybody. City organs accused the Chancellor of "soaking the rich again", while the extreme Left Press asserted that he was "altering the balance of taxation in favor of the rich". It seems to be a matter of choice. Anyway, the Stock Exchange reacted with a minor boom; and there has been widespread approval among the general public of the modest adjustments of taxation which, as the Chancellor rightly claimed, were all that could be allowed in the present phase of production without the risk of serious inflation.

It must be admitted that this Budget is something of a patchwork affair. With a little off here and little off there, and the only important change—the abolition of Excess Profits Tax—qualified with a vague statement that it has not yet been decided what, if anything, shall replace it next year, it is difficult to trace any clear policy. This is perhaps not a criticism of the Budget but rather of the situation still prevailing almost a year after the end of total war. It may be claimed that a rigid policy would have been out of place in this transitional phase. But it may equally well be claimed that only a clear-cut policy in the sphere of finance, in harmony with an equally clear-cut industrial policy, can ever bring the economic situation beyond the transitional stage.

Dr. Dalton did at least refrain from plunging into the risky policy which some of his uninvited advisors had been urging upon his attention. He might have made himself very popular with the industrialists, whose cooperation is so important to him, by reducing the standard rate of income tax, as an incentive to enterprise, without regard to the paramount need to guard against inflation by keeping the deficit within strict limits. In failing to offer any alternative stimulus to production, however, he has missed the opportunity to root out the cause of inflation—the inadequacy of the supply of consumer-goods to the quantity of money in circulation.

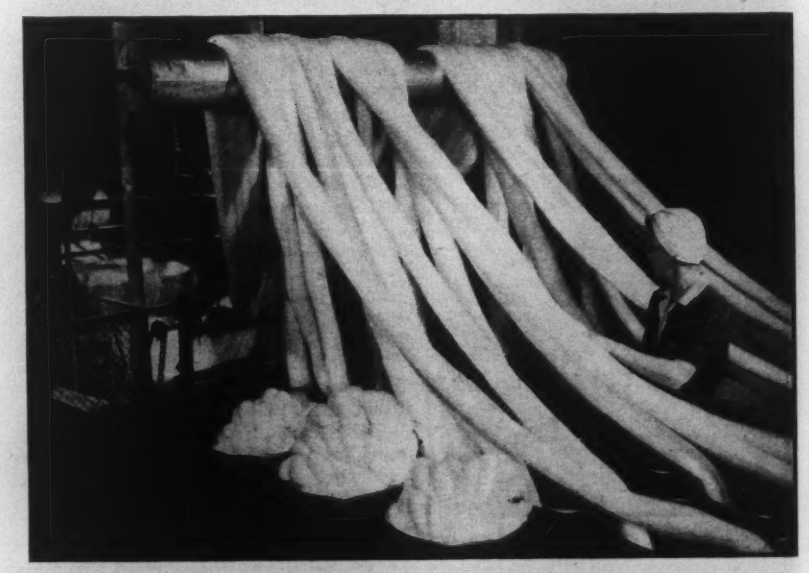
The shilling-in-the-pound cut in income tax provided in the Supplementary Budget last October, and effective from the beginning of the present fiscal year, will this year cost an estimated £283 million. Some further relief is granted to the middle range of income-tax payers by the raising of the personal allowance from one-tenth to one-eighth of earned income, at a cost of £33 million in a full year. This is as much as the Exchequer can afford at present in concessions on direct taxation, and it is partly balanced by increased death duties on estates over £12,500.

In the matter of indirect taxation, there have been two minor surprises. On the one hand, the Chancellor has abolished or reduced the purchase tax on a fairly wide range of articles of household and office equipment. He has been criticized for this relaxation, on the ground that there is no justification for encouraging consumption of anything until industry has been re-equipped and

(*Continued on Next Page*)

From Sheep to Shop Is Saga of Canadian Wool

Canada's wool industry, in the throes of reconversion from uniforms to civilian clothing is making a steady comeback. Most of the raw wool used in textile mills comes from Australia, but nearly four million sheep were raised on the Canadian prairies last year and production of shorn wool was about 14½ million pounds. Shearing sheep is the work of trained experts, like the men demonstrating the technique above, at Swift Current, Sask., Experimental Farm. They can shear a sheep in 85 strokes, less than three minutes. After government-inspection and grading, the wool goes to plants to be washed and combed. The process shown below is that of replacing natural oil which wool lost through washing and bleaching.



Below: Spinning out the hundreds of threads which are woven into fabrics.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Frayed White Collar Class

By P. M. RICHARDS

DESPITE the obvious uncertainties in the business prospect—uncertainties of labor conditions and taxes and prices and government regulation and possible renewal of war alarms, some few basic facts are beginning to establish themselves. One is that there will be plenty of business available over the next two or three years, maybe longer, because of the enormous shortages of goods and services of all kinds resulting from the war. Another, it will be a different kind of business from that of the pre-war because the pattern of consumption will be different, involving in many cases sizable adjustments by producers and distributers. Those who fail to make such adjustment and proceed on the assumption that markets are what they used to be, are likely to find themselves at a progressive disadvantage.

The changed consumption pattern arises from the effects of continuing high taxes on the purchasing power of the middle and upper income groups and of higher and still rising wages on that of labor. Taxes and higher prices will hit the "white collar" man so hard that he will be a considerably smaller consumer of "luxury" goods. High-riding labor, on the other hand, will consume more and better goods; it will probably more than make up in volume for the purchasing decline in the higher income brackets, but not in quality. Henceforth labor will enjoy many goods and services which have heretofore been in the executives' preserve. Families which, in the pre-war, were definitely in the low-income bracket will now compete with the middle and upper income families for vacation accommodations and other "luxury" services. And many in the middle income class will find themselves less able to buy such services because their surplus purchasing power, under current taxes and prices, will be much less than formerly.

No Surplus Buying Power

Indeed, for many families in this income class there will be no purchasing power surplus. This fact will mean more than a mere reduction of well-being of the members of this income class; it will lessen their ability to support social services and even to provide for their own old age or higher education for their children; what will be more immediately evident, it will make them a much smaller market than heretofore for "luxury" automobiles and other goods and services. Many manufacturers are already recasting their production plans in the light of this prospect.

One effect of this relative change in "white collar" income status will be a reduction of incentive to rise from the ranks. There will be fewer candidates for leadership and probably fewer leaders of quality. A recent cartoon in London's *Punch* showed a factory worker telling his neighbor that he had been chairman of the board before he "got wise" to where the money was to be made. The harmful effects on the economy of this loss of incentive to climb will probably not be readily observable for a time, but will be all the more dangerous on this account.

Similarly, the effects of the diminution of the "white collar" market for quality goods will be much less apparent in the early stages than the benefits resulting from the accompanying elevation of the workers' standard of living, but they will be none the less real. Many luxury goods and services will still be beyond the reach of labor, even with its increased income, and this is likely to mean some loss of production and employment. As producers in general adjust themselves to this situation, the technological advances of wartime will doubtless be employed to bring down the production costs and prices of luxury goods. Even so, emphasis on the need for catering to an all-over lower-price market may be expected to act in some degree as a check on the upward climb of wages.

Straining the Price Set-Up

Strikes and material shortages are resulting in goods coming on the market much more slowly than had been expected. Would-be buyers in all income classes have large accumulations of wants, most of which they regard as urgent. And most of them have savings as well as income to buy with. This situation puts a greatly-increased strain on the already shaky price structure. And public awareness of the strongly upward trend of prices adds to the pressure.

We seem to face, then, the prospect of active business and rising prices over the next two or three years, until such time as at least the keenly-felt wants have been satisfied. It will probably be a spotty prosperity, not very profit-yielding in some fields and entirely absent in others, but over-all a period of high employment and better living standards for workers. What comes after that?

We may then find that the business boom has been confined to this continent; that most of the rest of the world is still too impoverished to do much buying from us. A country as dependent on exports as Canada, which normally gets no less than one-third of its national income dollar from foreign trade (as against only about 7 per cent in the case of the United States), might be expected to feel the full consequences of this world impoverishment from the beginning. It won't because the effects will be cushioned for us by the loans and export credits we have granted. But we can't go on forever providing our customers with the money to buy from us. Our long-term prosperity clearly depends upon the attainment of world prosperity. To be real and lasting, that prosperity must be based on sound economic relationships and the prospect of continued peace.

(*Continued from Page 42*)

production flows freely again. On the other hand, in announcing that there would be no general reduction in the purchase tax, the Chancellor added: "I must confess, I do not regard this as a temporary tax". This is certainly a confession. All indirect taxation discriminates against one or another section of the community, according to individual needs or tastes, and a purchase tax can only be justified in times like the present, when it is necessary to discourage consumption in general.

The incentive to production which caused so much satisfaction on the Stock Exchange was, of course, the repeal of E.P.T., as from the end of the present calendar year. This unpopular tax, not on profits as such but on increases in profits above a pre-war base, was condemned by the Chancellor himself last October as an incitement to inefficiency and waste, and its repeal was not unexpected. But there had been widespread anxiety in business circles that it would be replaced by a substantial corporation profits tax, or worse, by a tax on dividends in excess of some hypothetically reasonable figure. What Dr. Dalton has done is to rename the National Defence Contribution as Profits Tax, leaving it at a flat rate of 5 per cent on profits.

Uncertainty

This is where uncertainty creeps in. The Chancellor said he had not yet decided whether some other tax should be applied to profits after the repeal of E.P.T., either an increased Profits Tax or a tax on excess dividends. He mentioned both the City's guesses but committed himself to neither. It is hardly likely that taxation on industrial profits will be drastically reduced, by the mere act of aboiishing E.P.T.—though the business world frequently expresses the opinion that the income tax alone is quite enough. The Profits Tax, now established not as an emergency measure but as a permanency, is likely to become a more important means of raising revenue from industry and trade. Reference to the dividend tax seems to have been meant as a threat: the Chancellor does not want to impose it, but if private enterprise does not take more note of his hint in October, that profits should be ploughed back into industry rather than distributed to shareholders, he will evidently use compulsion.

What the Budget lacks in constructive guidance, it makes up in optimism. By the curious procedure of bringing a capital item, sale of surplus stores, into revenue account, the Chancellor has produced a prospective deficit on existing taxation of only £694 million, instead of the £1,000 million independently estimated; and, with the various changes allowed for, he estimates the actual deficit at only £268 million, which is covered by overseas borrowing. This "near-balancing" of the Budget he describes as "a most remarkable achievement"; which indeed it will be if it is achieved, with foreign commitments so heavy, and ambitious social services already under way. These latter account for an increase of £145 million in the civil estimates. The £3,887 million total expenditure estimates, reduced by less than one-third from last year's, when total war was reaching its climax, and of which defence and supply departments still make the largest item, show that peace is not immediately followed by disarmament. But the national exchequer is well on the way to meeting all expenditure out of income, and the social schemes will evidently be more soundly based than had seemed likely.

NEWS OF THE MINES

C. M. & S. Reports Excellent Year Despite a Short Labor Supply

By JOHN M. GRANT

ONE of the world's largest mining and smelting enterprises, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, despite the continued short supply of labor in 1945, and which reached a low point in the autumn, reported important increases in output, profits, ore reserves and working capital. The company's great Sullivan property, the largest lead-zinc-silver mine in the world, was able to substantially step up development and this resulted in a higher production of the main products. The higher rate of development commenced in 1944 is expected to receive special attention for the next few years, particularly on the lower levels, to place the mine in a satisfactory position from a development standpoint. Deepening of the No. 1 Sullivan shaft will continue throughout the current year. The search for new ore last year met with encouraging results, and with the inclusion of low-grade ore, now found to be minable, there was a net addition of about 1,500,000 tons to the ore reserves.

•

Since the end of 1945 arrangements have been completed with the British Government for sales of zinc to the United Kingdom on satisfactory terms, the annual report of Consolidated Mining & Smelting states. In the case of lead a short time after termination of contracts with the British Government in August, 1945, shipments of the metal to the United Kingdom were resumed and continued over the remainder of the year under a new contract at prices above those of the war period. The company also benefits by the removal of the silver price ceiling. Ready markets, the report adds, continue to exist for tin, cadmium, bismuth and mercury. No mercury was produced last year and sales were made from stocks accumulated in former years. Output of chemicals and fertilizers topped all previous records.

•

Net profit of $11,517,758, equal to $3.52 per share, was earned by Consolidated Mining and Smelting during 1945. This compared with $9,790,080 or $2.99 per share in 1944. Total income for the year was $53,448,770, including sales of products, hydro power, royalties, sundry revenue and income from investments. In the previous year total income was $44,651,355. Current assets are shown at $49,857,010 against current liabilities of $11,490,908 leaving working capital of $38,366,102 against $32,048,477, the year before.

•

Production at Leitch Mines at the end of 1945 was about 90% of normal, although development work was limited to shaft preparation, the annual report states. Production increased 10.0% over 1944. Tonnage milled decreased 7.5% while the recovery per ton increased 18.0% or $5.29 per ton. With an improvement of the labor and supply situation and some relief from heavy taxation of the past few years, K. J. Springer, president, looks forward to a pronounced improvement in earnings for 1946. Net earnings in 1945 amounted to 8.04 cents per share against 7.34 cents per share in the previous year. Net working capital stands at $713,156. Ore reserves owing to the lack of development were reduced by an amount about equal to the production. Reserves now amount to 168,056 tons sufficient for about seven years milling at the normal rate of extraction. The adjoining property of Halport Mines was purchased during the year and the ground which is con-

(*Continued on Page 47*)

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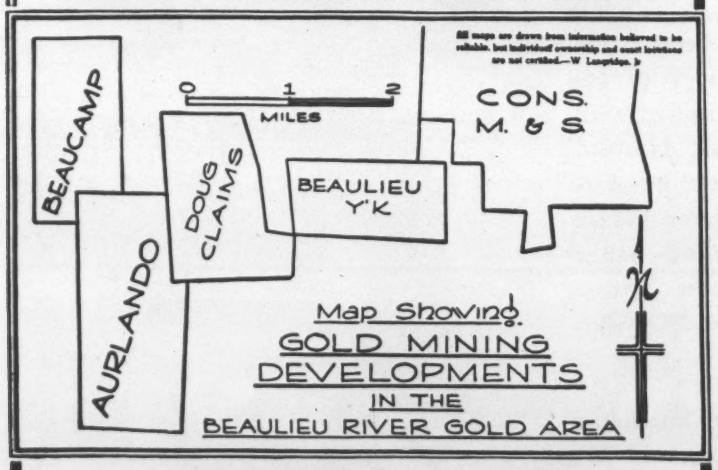

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

H. C., Saint John, N.B.—In purchasing shares of NORANDA MINES I don't think you would be making a mistake. The yield is good, the company has many substantial and valuable interests and is constantly investigating new properties. While a slow decline has been apparent in the overall ore reserve picture production is assured for a long time, regardless of new discoveries. Further, the company's investments in various companies have broadened year after year. By reason of its very large cash position, its numerous subsidiary operations and readiness to take on new properties, the shares, in my opinion, carry appeal for a hold. The bulk of Noranda's copper output goes to its subsidiary, Canada Wire and Cable. Its gold subsidiaries appear headed for better things, also the company's big investment in Kerr-Addison may bring larger returns this year.

T. B. G., Toronto, Ont.—STEEL CO. OF CANADA'S earnings in 1945 were equivalent to $5.78 a share on the preference and common stock combined, compared with $6.47 in 1944, $5.80 for 1943, $6.68 for 1942, $6.17 for 1941, $5.92 for 1940, and $6.51 for 1939. H. G. Hilton, president, points out to shareholders in the report that, though the profits were below those experienced in 1939, the volume of business has doubled since that time. Ingot production in 1945 was only three-quarters of 1 per cent less than in the previous year. Sales in dollar value, however, were almost 5 per cent lower due to the shift in character of demand following V-E Day and the decrease in tonnage of semi-finished steel purchased.

F.G.L.G., Englehart, Ont.—I understand plans are progressing at MACDONALD MINES for construction of a smelter and refinery to recover the gold, silver, zinc, lead and copper metals indicated in a zone estimated to contain approximately 40,000,000 tons. An initial production unit of 1,000 tons a day may possibly commence early in 1947. The large sulphide zone has been indicated for a length of 1,700 feet and up to 700 feet in width. From drilling results to date officials expect large lenses of gold, silver and copper are likely to occur. Two subsidiary companies are being formed, one to build the smelter and refinery, while the other will deal with recovery and marketing of sulphur and iron from the sulphide ores, in association with United States interests. In its endeavor to produce iron and sulphur on a commercial basis MacDonald will be pioneering and if successful will provide the Dominion with a new industry. While the shares appear to have interest as a speculation the general situation as yet is not sufficiently clarified as to the profit-making possibilities.

B. F. D., Dundas, Ont.—LANGLEY'S LTD.'s volume for the year 1945 broke all previous records, including the 1929 peak when the unit price was $2 compared with $1 last

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Watch the Averages!

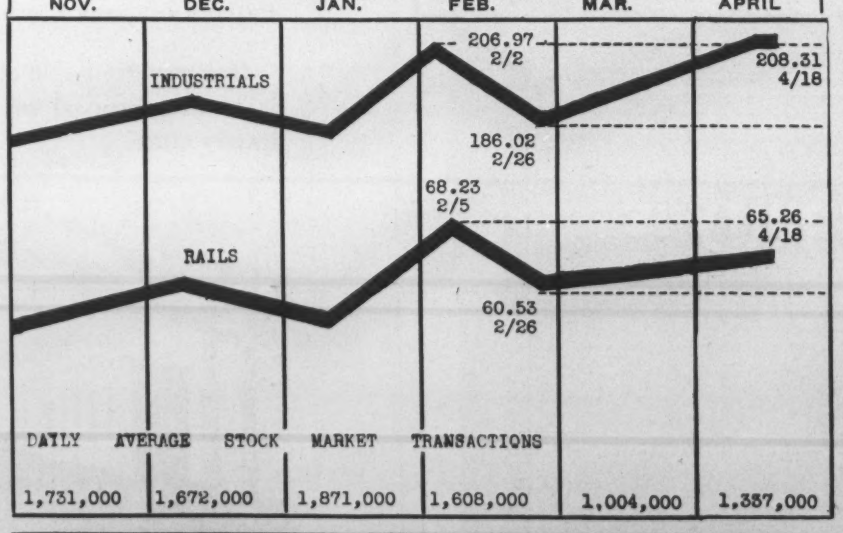
By HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: With reconversion expected to be well completed by mid-year the one to two-year market trend, while subject to occasional intermediate interruption, such as that witnessed in February, is regarded as forward.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: Should both the railroad and industrial averages decisively penetrate April high points, resumption of the intermediate trend will be indicated, with advance dating from the February lows.

In early April the Dow-Jones industrial average succeeded in moving above its early February peak but the rail average held back. It was natural that, following this refusal of the rails to confirm the industrial strength, market recession would be witnessed. This resulted in the decline to mid-April. Subsequently, the market has been rallying. If, on the current rally, both averages move decisively through industrials 208.03, Rails 65.3, as would be indicated by closes at 209.04 and 66.31, respectively, with volume accelerating, suggestion would be lent that the main trend had been resumed in an upward direction. While such a trend would, as always, remain subject to counter movement, we would feel that a bullish indication, such as the above discussed penetrations, would justify use of cash reserves for purchase of selected stocks with expectations of substantially higher prices by late 1946 or early 1947. Failure, at this juncture, of one or both averages to penetrate April highs, followed by decisive downside penetrations of Indus. 206.01, Rails 63.43, would suggest testing of the February low points.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty-five and one-half cents (55½c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on June 1, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 1, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
W. B. DIX.
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, April 16, 1946.

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DIVIDEND No. 235

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (twenty cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1946.

By order of the Board.
J. MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., April 16, 1946.

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 232

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th April, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 16th April, 1946.

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year. Officials have hope of a further increase in volume in 1946. Preferred dividends were resumed early this year and directors feel that the net working capital position is sufficiently strong to warrant the greater part of future profits being distributed to the preferred shareholders. The subsidiary, Langley's of Hamilton Ltd., plans to build an addition to take care of an increase of 40 per cent in volume as well as adding to storage space.

J. C. Woodstock, Ont.—Whether or not the present market price of DISCOVERY YELLOWKNIFE MINES fully discounts its potentialities is impossible to determine at the present stage of exploration, but the property appears to be an interesting prospect. Two drilling machines are working and results have been quite encouraging. Deep drilling has shown that values carry to depth. The management expects that sufficient information will be available by July to determine the size of a plant and location of shaft. The property is located in the Johnson Lake section about 50 miles north of Yellowknife Bay. The favorable showing is a quartz vein traced for a length of 600 feet with widths ranging from two to 28 feet. Seventeen rock trenches cut across the vein at intervals of 20 to 25 feet to cover a length of 375 feet returned an uncut average of 3.68 ounces over an average width of 4.8 feet. After reducing the abnormally high assays the cut grade for that length is given at 1.39 ounces. New interests recently took over the financing and management of the company.

D. P., Pine Falls, Man.—In the hope of encountering the extension of the sill of feldspar porphyry which has been found to overlie the sulphide deposit containing copper and zinc on the adjoining East Sullivan Mines a program of deep drilling is proposed by CENTREMAQUE GOLD MINES. The drilling is planned on the joint boundary of the two properties and follows results of drilling on the west orebody of East Sullivan. Hole No. 9A, 1,400 feet west of the east boundary in the central part of the property was drilled to below 1,000 feet and cut several sections of rhyolite containing fine mineralization with low gold values.

W. E., Charlottetown, P.E.I.—DOMINION ENGINEERING WORKS had a net profit of $520,488 for 1945 at $4.16 per share as compared with a net profit of $519,546 for 1944 at $4.15 per share. Current assets at $7,856,679 and current liabilities of $3,330,681 for 1945 leaves a working capital of $4,526,998 as compared with a working capital of $4,241,209 for 1944.

E. L. D., Winnipeg, Man.—A new company UNDERSILL GOLD MINING CO. was formed early last year by Northern Empire Mines to take over the Sand River property at Beardmore and the latter owns a 25.2% interest or 252,000 shares in Undersill. The new company proposes to sink through the 600 foot diabase sill and open two levels. Drilling done to determine the thickness of the sill did not seek or find ore. Sand River participated in 1945 in the financing of Eastcourt Gold Mines with property in Louvicourt and Vauquelin townships, Quebec.

J. K., Toronto, Ont.—An ore zone has been established by diamond drilling at BEVCOURT GOLD MINES extending for 2,000 feet eastward from the Buffadison Gold Mines line. Numerous good ore intersections were secured along this length and underground development is now planned to follow up these indications. It is proposed to sink a shaft to 750 feet and open six levels. Two drills are still working on cross-sectioning the granodiorite contact which extends from Buffadison into Bevcourt to the south of the drilled section. The company's treasury is assured of $400,000 to carry out the shaft sinking and underground work.

W.D.P., Saint John, N.B.—Indicated ore tonnage at ELDER GOLD MINES is estimated at 1,500,000 tons, grading around $8, and arrangements made for shipment of the ore to Noranda Mines. The ore has a high silica content and is in demand for flux for the smelter, and present plans will obviate the need for a mill, although one will probably be built later. A shaft is being sunk to a depth of 800 feet and four levels are to be established at intervals on the incline. Finances are reported sufficient for putting down of the shaft and development to the commencement of shipments.

Zeller's Limited

OPERATING a chain of variety stores in the Dominion, sales of Zeller's Limited despite the shortages of merchandise have been establishing new peaks annually and the company has plans for expansion of the business. In the annual report covering the fiscal year ended January 31, 1946, Walter P. Zeller, chairman of the board, told of plans for immediate remodelling and additions to property previously reported as under lease and states as conditions permit it is the intention to continue the program to renovate and improve some of the existing stores and to open new stores in properties now held in fee or under lease. "Moreover," the Chairman continued, "as opportunities arise to acquire suitable new locations under favorable conditions, the company intends further to increase the number of its outlets." In 1944 Zeller's Limited sold an issue of 40,000 shares of 5% preference stock of $25 par to provide funds for the purchase of real estate and future expansion and to augment working capital. This places the company in a good financial position to carry out the proposed program.

Sales for the year just closed established a new high record at $12,042,813, an increase of 10.84% over the preceding year, and net profits for the year a new peak at $461,043. This net profit included $87,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax and was equal after preferred dividends to $2.81 per common share. Had the reduction in the excess profits tax which applies to 1946 been in effect in the past year the net profit for that year would have approximated $3.26 a share. Surplus of $1,772,624 at January 31, 1946, was almost a million dollars above that of $777,027 at January 31, 1941.

Reflecting the sale of the new preferred stock in 1944 and additions through profits, net working capital increased from $842,282 in 1941 to $1,721,048 in 1946. This improvement was after considerable expenditures on capital account. Current assets at January 31 last of $2,562,940 included cash of $661,008 and Dominion of Canada bonds of $934,051, or in the aggregate well in excess of total current liabilities of $841,892.

Zeller's Limited has no funded debt. Capital consists of 40,000 shares of 6% preference stock of $25 par value, redeemable at 110%, 40,000 shares of 5% preferred stock of $25 par, redeemable at 105% and 125,000 common shares of no par value. Dividends are paid to date on the two preferred stocks. An initial quarterly dividend of 20c per share was paid on the common stock May 1, 1941, and continued on this basis until increased to 25c with the distribution payable May 1 next. Extras of 20c per share were paid annually for some years.

The company was incorporated in 1931 with a Dominion Charter and operates stores in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1940-1945, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1945	36½	23	$2.81	13.0	8.2	$1.00
1944	22¾	18¼	2.63	8.7	6.9	1.00
1943	19	13	2.29	8.3	5.7	1.00
1942	13	10½	2.63	4.9	4.0	1.00
1941	13	8½	2.52	5.2	3.4	1.00
1940	13	8½	1.96	6.1	4.3	—
				8.0	5.5	
Current ratio				13.7		
Current yield				2.6%		

Note—Net per share for 1945 includes 70c. refundable tax, 1944 68c., 1943 68c. and 1942 48c.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended January 31	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
Net Profit	$ 461,043	$ 413,746	$ 331,529	$ 373,401	$ 372,735	$ 290,398
Surplus	1,772,624	1,546,581	1,395,319	1,228,899	1,043,119	777,027
Current Assets	2,562,940	2,733,109	2,135,788	1,896,664	1,708,972	1,384,566
Current Liabilities	841,892	919,982	945,550	934,934	931,609	542,284
Net Working Capital	1,721,048	1,813,217	1,190,238	961,730	777,363	842,282

Note—Net profit for 1946 includes $87,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, 1945—$85,000; 1944—$85,000; 1943—$60,000.

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The Course of Security Prices Since 1932

Memories are notoriously short; and we are all prone, when concentrating on the developments of the day to lose sight of what has gone on before. Consequently, we may have at times a distorted impression of the security markets and their position a few months or years previously. A chart, practically at a glance, corrects this human tendency.

In a brochure which has just been prepared, we have charted the course of common stock and preferred stock prices and Dominion of Canada bonds prices since 1932. We have also commented upon current price levels compared with those which existed during the 1929 and 1937 bull markets. Factors which should be considered in the selection of securities to-day are also reviewed.

In addition, this pamphlet includes current investment suggestions and is offered without cost to all investors.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Views of British Insurance Leaders On Present Trend in Business

By GEORGE GILBERT

Top executives of British institutions, with their widespread interests throughout the world, are exceptionally well-qualified by training and experience to discuss the general conditions affecting the business both at home and abroad.

It is recognized by them that, despite the improvement in the position since the conclusion of the war, there are still some serious disturbing influences to contend with, such as Britain's grave economic situation, the low prevailing interest rates and the declared intention of the Government to force them still lower, and the prospect of a high income tax rate for many years to come.

IN discussing present conditions in the insurance business at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution in London, Eng., this month the chairman, Sir Ernest Benn, Bt., pointed out that the existing inflation, which seemed inseparable from war, coupled with official success in forcing a policy of cheap money, had considerably enhanced the paper values of the institution's investments and properties. He added that if paper values proved to be permanent, the position of the institution was even stronger than that shown by the figures in the balance sheet, but if, on the other hand, the inflation should subside, then, having taken no credit for any fortuitous improvement, the institution would be able to view without undue concern a possible return of values to more natural levels.

Reference was also made to the fact that the insurance business as well as that of the nation was handicapped by the uncertainties of government controls. He said that it was not merely that controls are too numerous and too changeable, but that there was an absence of any general understanding of the nature and purpose of control itself. In his view, the art of successful control lies in making people understand and appreciate their personal part in the general scheme, and that the aim should be to simplify.

Leads to Despair

Mere subservience to authority, he said, sets up lethargy and indifference, and when authority itself is constantly changing its plans indifference turns to despair. Quoting Cicero's assertion that "bad laws well administered may be better than good laws ill administered," he added that Cicero had no experience of laws, good or bad, subject to constant alteration and amendment.

With respect to new plans, he pointed out that, even if good, they involved a stoppage of work on established lines, a period of dislocation and waiting. However, if such plans were based on experience, passed by experiment and regarded as acceptable by those who have to work them, he admitted that any temporary inconvenience would be of little account. But if new plans were surrounded by the doubt of constant change, if they were too complicated for the general understanding, if they depended for their success upon too many unknown factors, then, he claimed, the waiting period might become dangerous.

With regard to the suggestion, in connection with the nationalization of British industries, that a new class of Government security, less readily marketable, should be issued to coal-owners and others by way of purchase consideration for properties acquired by the State, he said that, while the inconvenience and even injustice of such a proposal had been discussed, attention should also be directed to the possibility of damage to the national credit and consequently to the State itself. He pointed out that in commodity markets it had been demonstrated over and over again that the freezing, hoarding or holding back of stocks depressed the market price.

Frozen Securities

Attempts to "corner" commodities, he added, had likewise always failed because buyers were influenced by the knowledge that at some future date there would be an unloading with a consequent fall in values. He also referred to the fact that the experience of Governments in buying and withholding wool, coffee and other commodities had been equally unfortunate. The theory that the price of existing Government securities would be assisted by providing for large blocks of similar obligations to be kept off the market may therefore, as he said, require further consideration. He added: "The quality and integrity of gilt-edged investments should be a very first consideration, and the introduction of a new class of frozen security might well weaken confidence in the whole."

In emphasizing the fact that conservative finance is the very basis of British credit, he pointed out that the country's leaders in commerce and industry had always considered the creation of reserves, adequate to meet every reasonable contingency, to be of the very first importance. Their balance sheets are constructed with caution, and under-statement is preferred to over-statement. Assets, he said, are quoted "at cost or under," and in the interest of both shareholders and workers the distribution of dividends has been regarded as of less importance than provision for continuity and progress.

If, as now suggested, the State is to take over certain existing industries, the purchase price being based on the dividends distributed, there may, he said, be a change in this attitude, as companies will be tempted to distribute more and leave the future to take care of itself. In his opinion, any such change must be inflationary in its nature and must weaken the confidence of the public.

Forcing Down Interest Rates

At the 82nd annual meeting of the Pearl Assurance Company Limited, held at the head office in London, Eng., recently, Sir George Tilley, president and chairman, referred to the low interest rates now obtaining and to the declared intention of the British Government to force interest rates even lower. In view of these facts, and the prospect of the continuance for many years of a high rate of income tax, he said it had become necessary to reduce the rate of interest used in the valuation of the company's liabilities in the ordinary life branch to 2½ percent, and that a further reserve of £500,000 had also been made towards meeting the cost of reducing the valuation rate still further should this prove necessary. No change had been made in valuation rate in the industrial life branch, which for some years has been 2½ per cent.

With respect to the present proposals of the British Government to do away with the approved societies in the administration of national health insurance, he said that the committee of the National Amalgamated Approved Society, in conjunction with other societies through the National Conference of Industrial Assurance Approved Societies, are energetically opposing the discarding of this valuable and essential machinery of social service. The approved societies maintain that there is no justification for the ruthless destruction of the existing machinery which has for the past thirty years so successfully administered national health insurance.

As an impressive indication of the service provided by the company's own approved society—just one society, that is—he pointed out that during 1945 no less than 1,538,000 payments were made at the homes of people in respect of sickness and disablement benefits, amounting to £1,142,159, and that 44,830 maternity claims amounting to £98,023, were also paid in 1945.

Editor, About Insurance:

Would you please advise me if each of the following concerns is well-managed, financially sound, and safe to do business with: 1. British Canadian (fire and treasurer's bond); 2. Economical Mutual (public liability and fire); 3. Zurich General (school bus insurance); 4. Mutual Benefit H. & A. Ass'n (lifetime and income protection plan); 5. Royal (fire); 6. Continental Casualty (hospital plan); 7. Blue Cross (hospital care); 8. Com-

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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

Look again
MAKE SURE
Yesterday's plans for to-morrow may be out of date to-day.
Changes in family and business, altered resources and income, higher taxes and succession duties, new laws and regulations—all may affect the best laid plans.
Your Will is your plan for the future security of those you wish to protect. You owe it to your family to check your Will periodically in the light of changed conditions and when necessary amend it to better guard their interests and avoid needless loss.
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FIRE and WINDSTORM
46-2

munity hospital plan (Community Associates Ltd. 182 Bloor St. West, Toronto). I already have policies with a number of the above firms, and contemplate taking over with the others, either for myself or for organizations with which I am connected.

—L.W., Orangeville, Ont.

The first six concerns listed are all regularly licensed insurance organizations with government deposits at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. All claims against them are readily collectable and they are safe to do business with. The 7th concern listed is not an insurance organization and does not come under the license and solvency requirements of the insurance law. It is an hospitalization plan operated by the Ontario Hospital Association, which has been providing hospitalization service at low rates to its subscribers. As the Ontario Hospital Association is a responsible body, the Blue Cross plan has substantial backing and is safe for the type of service it furnishes. As the plan of the 8th concern, the Community Hospital Plan, is, I understand, underwritten by two regularly licensed insurance companies, the Continental Casualty Co. and the Occidental Life Insurance Co., it is safe to do business with.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

sidered to have good possibilities is being extensively diamond drilled.

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A new listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange is that of shares of Kenville Gold Mines. The property is located in the Nelson district of British Columbia. Underground development is proceeding, with early installation of a mill likely, on funds provided by Quebec Gold Mining Corporation and Noranda Mines. The property is a consolidation of 24 groups acquired from original owners plus stakings, and several of the groups have previous production records. The mine is reported to have responded in an excellent way to development and diamond drilling since operations commenced last July. It is believed sufficient may be developed to warrant mill installation early next summer. The development program initiated last summer had the objective of opening 100,000 tons of ore then to proceed with construction of a 150-ton mill. Then by using the profits from production the ore position and mill capacity were to be built up slowly. The results secured in early work have nearly doubled the development program and tonnage objective has been increased to 150,000—200,000 tons and the mine is considered to have the makings of a 300 to 600-ton producer.

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Austin C. Taylor, president of Bralorne Mines Limited tells shareholders in the annual report that in the next few years substantial capital expenditures for expansion and improvements seem highly advisable. While ore reserves at Bralorne are close to the highest in its history, all mining involves the exhaustion of ore and to ensure lasting success it is essential to find new mines. The company, he states, should therefore be in a position to develop further the outside properties now owned or optioned and also to develop and acquire other promising properties. At the Bralorne Mine itself, future economic conditions, the large reserves of developed ore, and the great additional tonnage that seems relatively certain may demand increased productive capacity including mill changes. Rather than finance these capital expenditures out of current earnings it is deemed advisable to sell additional stock, with the proceeds earmarked for capital expenditures intended to increase future profits and life. The directors therefore recommend the increase of authorized capital stock from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 shares, and the offer to present shareholders, pro-rata at the rate of one share for every 10 now held, or 124,700 shares of the new stock at $10 per share. Net profits of Bralorne in 1945 were equivalent to 60.84 cents per share as against 95.02 cents in 1944. Net working capital at the end of the year was $610,189. Ore reserves total 1,088,000 tons.

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Exploration and development of the Francoeur Gold Mines property in Beauchastel township, Quebec, at greater depth is now being expedited and the prospects for substantial increases in ore reserves are very encouraging C. D. H. MacAlpine, president, states in the annual report. Production and ore reserves were increased in 1945. Operating profit exceeded the previous year and while a net loss was reported after provision for depreciation, amortization of pre-production expenditure, the amount was only $8,959, as against $49,418 in the previous year. Net working capital is $62,231. All ore was shipped, as in the latter part of the preceding year to Noranda Mines smelter, where it was used as flux. The Francoeur mill however, is now being improved to treat ore not suitable for shipment to Noranda. Ore reserves on January 1, 1946 amounted to 230,400, tons averaging 0.187 ounces of gold per ton.

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"All underground exploration to date has been carried on with a view to establishing the extensions of known ore bodies only," A. J. Davis, president of East Malartic Mines states in the annual report for 1945. "Large and promising areas of your property remain to be explored and it would be surprising indeed if the recently initiated long range lateral development program did not open up other orebodies of importance." The ore reserve at the end of the year was estimated to be 2,665,813 tons, having a value of $7.06 per ton, compared with 2,634,259 tons valued at $7.29 per ton at the end of the previous year. These figures cover developed ore above the 10th level, before dilution and are calculated at $35 per ounce for gold. Despite the unsatisfactory labor situation a slight increase was shown in tonnage of ore milled as well as ore reserves. Because of reduced development costs, operating profit was higher and a small net profit resulted, as against a net loss in 1944. Net working capital amounts to $1,775,558.

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Canada's largest producer of iron ore, Steep Rock Iron Mines, is scheduled for a major program of expansion in the immediate future. Plans for this year call for shipments of 1,000,000 tons and announced plans will boost this figure to the ultimate objective of 3,000,000 tons annually. It is proposed to open a second orebody the "A" and to proceed with the immediate financing of the new development by the public sale of 500,000 shares of capital stock. shareholders have authorized an increase in the company's capital stock from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 shares. Otis and Company of Cleveland, has agreed to underwrite the block of 500,000 shares, subject to registration with the S.E.C.

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Incorporation of 567 new mining companies and staking of 15,225 mining claims in Ontario established new records last year, Minister of Mines, L. M. Frost, recently informed the Legislature. Ontario now stands at a pinnacle in development of her natural resources, he stated, leading the world in production of nickel and also of metals of the platinum group; standing third as a producer of gold in the world and being the only Canadian province producing iron and magnesium. Gold bullion production, which was directly affected by the war, had sunk to a fairly low level — $148,163 worth per day — in July, 1945, but by last February it had climbed again to $185,370. "Indications point to a continuous rise until past production records have been either reached or surpassed," Mr. Frost predicted. "This should take place in the spring of 1947." Ontario's mines, in normal times, employ 40,000 people and this means that more than 300,000 Ontario people depend directly or indirectly on mines for a livelihood, the Minister stated.

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INCORPORATED 1851
FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY, AND AVIATION INSURANCE

FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31st, 1945

ASSETS
$16,015,082

LIABILITIES
To the Public
$10,087,972

CAPITAL
$1,400,000

SURPLUS ABOVE CAPITAL
$4,527,110

LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION
$145,045,361

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General Manager of the Company

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HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

From the 1945 Report to Shareholders of

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

THE PAST

INVESTMENT in physical properties of Canadian Industries Limited has increased since 1929 by $27,154,000 despite the discarding of obsolete plants and equipment. Over half the additions to plant capacity took place during the decade of the thirties notwithstanding the depression and the uncertainties arising out of the threat of war.

DELIBERATE EFFORTS by Canadian Industries Limited to foster the maximum rate of growth and development brought about an increase of 80% in sales in ten years between 1929 and 1939. Employment at the end of 1945 was 164% higher than in 1929. Plant investment was expanded by 145% during the same period.

THE COMPANY has concentrated on the commercial production and consumer acceptance of those worthwhile scientific discoveries which were made available to it or which resulted from its own research activities. Of equal importance have been the efforts put forward to achieve and maintain the highest possible degree of operating efficiency.

THE SUCCESS achieved is evidenced by the fact that the weighted selling price index of the Company's manufactured products is today 14% lower than in 1929 although wholesale prices for the entire nation are 8% higher.

THE FUTURE

WARTIME EXPERIENCE has created a new and larger conception of the production potentialities of industry and technology in Canada. Since almost unlimited productive ability is an integral part of the present industrial structure, it is of the utmost importance that greater commercial markets be developed to replace the impetus of war business if the resources of the nation are to be fully utilized.

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY is a young industry and the pace of new developments indicates that its horizon is ever widening. Canadian Industries Limited possesses the physical and technological resources to maintain its place in an expanding economy.

THE TWENTY-SEVEN plants of the Company are already on a peacetime basis. The search for new products and processes has been intensified and as the research program expands, additional exploratory work will be devoted to those developments which are of particular significance to this country.

OF ALL THE ASSETS held by the Company, none is of greater importance than its organization, comprising managerial talent, technical abilities and operating skills, all of which have been proved in the years of war. The task ahead is to co-ordinate all these resources into a sustained productive effort.

[*A copy of the 1945 Report to Shareholders will be mailed on request to The Secretary, Canadian Industries Limited, Box 10, Montreal.*]

SERVING CANADIANS C·I·L THROUGH CHEMISTRY

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